

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 15th, 1929

No. 18

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Delegate Nominations

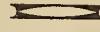


Summer Meeting of U.F.A. Central Board and Federal Conference



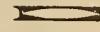
Road Policy—Some Misstatements Answered

By Hon. O. L. McPHERSON



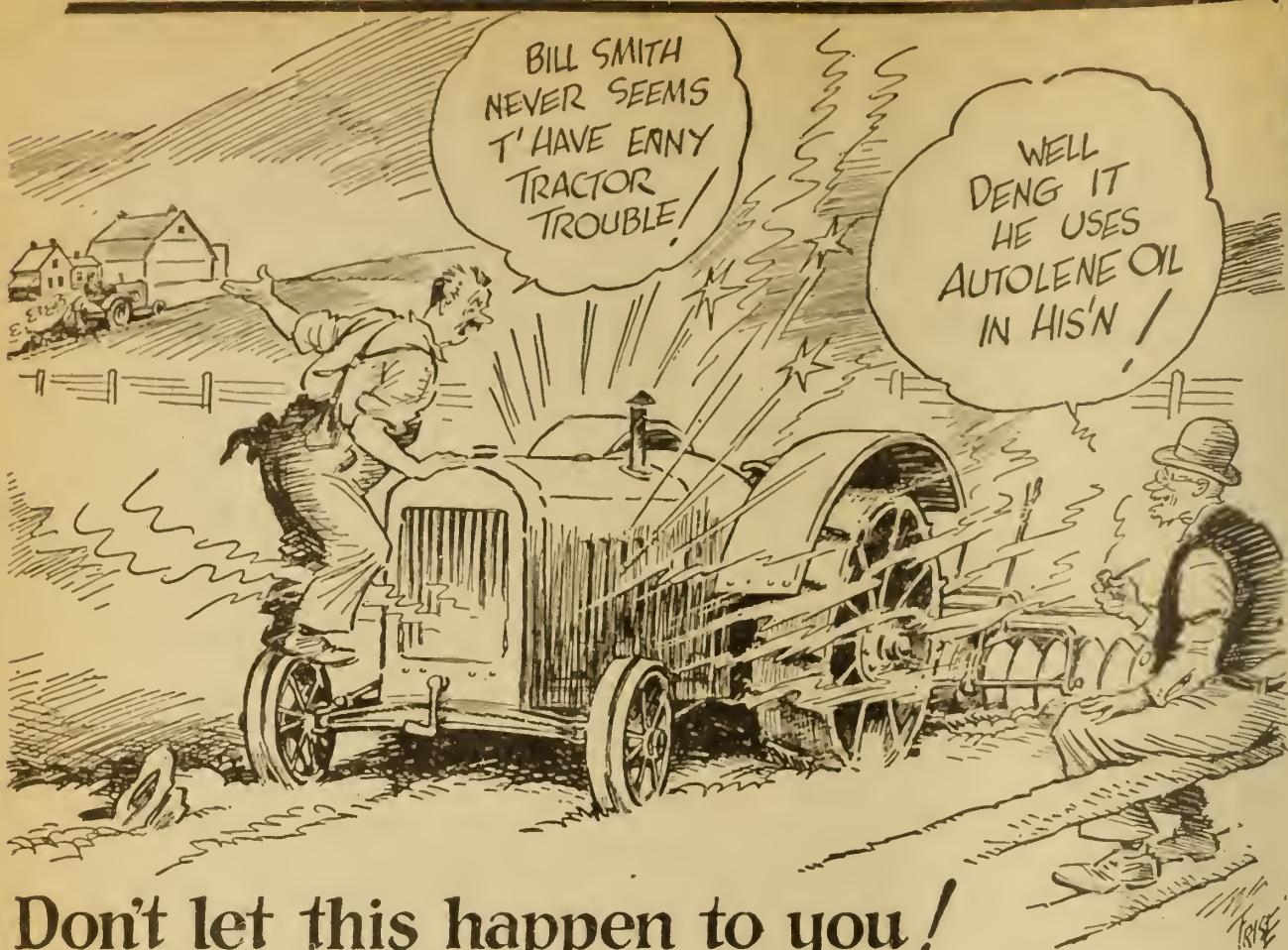
What Has Been Achieved at Ottawa This Year?

By ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.



A Survey of the Grain Act Amendments

By E. J. GARLAND, M.P.



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THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
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W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 15th, 1929

No. 18

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EDITORIAL

TWO PARTIES TO A CONTRACT

In his article in the current issue, Mr. Speakman calls attention to the need for our membership to be prepared for the Federal General election which must take place within two years, and quite possibly may occur within a much shorter period.

The U.F.A. representatives in Parliament, as he states, are held accountable to the membership for the manner in which they carry out their part of a contract. In turn they are entitled to ask the membership in each constituency how far they have carried out theirs.

Of the value of the services rendered by the U.F.A. group in Parliament we believe there is no question in the minds of Alberta farmers. In spite of the fact that they constitute a minority group, the policies which they have advocated—which are the policies of the farmers of this Province—have found concrete expression in many places upon the statute books of the Dominion. One or two of their achievements of the past session are recorded in this issue of *The U.F.A.* These are a few among many. Their contract with the electorate has been faithfully fulfilled to the extent of their power.

Mr. Speakman asks whether the farmers are prepared for the coming contest. The most immediately effective answer to that question can be given in the response of the farmers throughout the Province in the U.F.A. membership campaigns of the year.

* * *

The legislation of the present year which affects the farmers most intimately as producers is the amendment of the Canada Grain Act. We comment on the significance of this legislation elsewhere. It is the fruit of very hard work in committee, in which, as Mr. Gardiner states, Mr. Coote and Mr. Garland, who were deputed by their fellow members to act on the Standing Committee of the House on Agriculture and Colonization, took a leading part.

In our last issue D. F. Kellner, M.P., described changes in the Dominion Elections Act which will take the control of the machinery of elections out of the hands of party politicians, local or otherwise, and place it in the hands of an Electoral Officer appointed by and responsible to Parliament.

The change is almost revolutionary. Under the law as it now stands, abuses such as occurred in the Athabasca election in 1925 and have occurred from time to time in constituencies in various parts of Canada, will be virtually impossible. That the machinery of elections will be handled honestly seems almost to be guaranteed.

The major amendments to the act have been made possible only by the presence at Ottawa of the U.F.A. group and the groups which co-operate with them, who have pressed steadily for reform, and have met with a measure of success which a few years ago would have seemed almost too good to hope for. If the U.F.A. members had not insisted, in the face, at the beginning, of a not very sympathetic Government, upon a thorough investigation into the irregularities in Athabasca, it is unlikely that any progress towards genuine reform could have been made. For what has been achieved particular credit is due, as Mr. Gardiner has pointed out, to Mr. Kellner and Mr. Kennedy, the U.F.A. representatives on the sub-committee that drafted the amendments, who acted in this matter in the special committee for all their colleagues.

Independent Farmer representation at Ottawa would have been well worth while if this had been its sole accomplishment.

* * *

CADET TRAINING

Opposition to cadet training in schools seems to be universal among co-operative organizations which concern themselves with education. The Co-operative Union of Canada, at its annual congress in Winnipeg, adopted a resolution urging the Federal Government to divert the half million dollars or so now spent for cadet purposes to "physical training for students under civilian conditions."

* * *

CALGARY HERALD AND HIGHWAYS

In an article in this issue, O. L. McPherson shows that in its discussion of highways problems, the *Calgary Herald* has departed at times somewhat widely from the facts. It has been neither accurate nor fair.

* * *

THE GOAL OF CO-OPERATION

"While the monetary gains of co-operation are making the people more comfortable and independent, its moral training is leading them to interest themselves in the welfare of others. Our hopes of the future are high, because we have found a means which we believe will purify trade and commerce and give each and all at least equal opportunities to live sober, peaceful and industrious lives. Then, with improved laws that are bound to come, men, instead of being mere unthinking hewers of wood and drawers of water, will become intelligent, interested citizens having the good of all at heart; and although great riches may be denied them individually, great happiness will undoubtedly be theirs."—Sir William Maxwell in *The History of Co-operation in Scotland*.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

CHAMPLAIN ORGANIZED

Champlain U.F.A. Local, in the Falher district, was organized recently with Louis Bloin and J. A. DesRosiers as officers.

ATKINSON LOCAL

Dr. Adamson gave a talk on public health to the last meeting of Atkinson U.F.A. Local, says a letter from the secretary, G. W. Simpson, who adds: "In April we were favored by a talk on co-operative marketing from J. McDuffie, our delegate for this division of the Wheat Pool. We are holding our picnic on July 10th."

DIRECTOR GIVES ADDRESS

"John Fowlie, U.F.A. Director for Medicine Hat, gave an interesting address recently to the people of Pendant d'Oreille," writes M. K. Mattson, secretary of Pendant d'Oreille U.F.A. Local. "He spoke on the Pools and the U.F.A. movement. It was quite a treat, as we don't have very many speakers coming to this part. I am sure everybody liked it very much. A Local meeting was held after the address, eight members joining up."

MAYWOOD PICNIC

"Maywood U.F.A. Local held their picnic on July 4th at the community grounds at Buck Lake," says a letter from E. J. Irwin, secretary. "A cloudy morning held back many from coming but weather changed to an ideal day. The dance in the Community Hall in the evening was a fine success. The music was supplied by the Sjerdal orchestra. A good sum was realized, which goes towards the improvement of the community grounds."

LOCAL VERY ACTIVE

During the past six months, states J. D. Thomas, secretary, "Didsbury U.F.A. Local has been active, securing three cars of seed-oats, selling them to farmers requiring seed, also handling four cars of coal, giving one load to a resident deserving of help. We also arranged for Hon. Perren Baker to address a meeting at Didsbury; three of our members attended the Convention at Edmonton; the Local also paid the expenses for two delegates to the Farm Young People's Week at the University of Alberta. Several of our members attended the Institute of Co-operation at Olds."

MEMBER GIVES REPORT

In a resume of the work of the Legislature, given in High River before a large gathering of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., S. Brown, M.L.A., dealt with the two main fields of work of any session, says the *High River Times*. These are legislation and resolutions. Often more time was taken in discussion of resolutions than in actual resolutions, said Mr. Brown. The new School Act was discussed by the speaker, who also explained the Farm Loans Act, the Old Age Pensions Act, and the Town Planning Act. He gave some reasons for the proposal to close the Raymond and Clarenceholm agricultural schools and establish one southern school in Lethbridge. Mr.

Brown also dealt with the question of redistribution and the care of mental cases in the Province.

DISCUSS SCHOOL ACT

At a recent meeting of Woodbend U.F.A. Local, says a report from the secretary, J. E. Winslow, the new School Act "was given an airing." The members decided to confine the discussion to the proposed method of taxation, and to discuss other features at the next meeting. The opinion was expressed that it would be unjust to cause one person to pay another person's obligation, and according to the proposed measure the farmer living in an older and more developed area must pay a portion of the school taxes of a newer and more sparsely settled area. It was thought that the measure would have a tendency to cause farmers to be opposed to each other instead of promoting harmony amongst them.

In many places the new bill has been chosen as a subject for debate at U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Local meetings and this material will be of particular value to the affirmative side in such cases.

In addition to the pamphlet, the Department will send copies of the section of the Act dealing with the setting up of the divisions to any person who wishes to apply for this material.

Acadia U.F.A. Provincial Convention on July 18th

The annual convention of Acadia Provincial Constituency Association will be held at Oyen on Thursday, July 18th, beginning at 10 o'clock. Premier Brownlee, Robert Gardiner, M.P., and L. Proudfoot, M.L.A., will give addresses.

Cypress Convention at Elkwater Lake, July 17th

To all Locals in the Cypress Provincial Constituency:

The Annual Convention of the Cypress Provincial Constituency Association will be held at Elkwater Lake on Wednesday, July 17th, commencing at 10 a.m.

The Annual Convention of the Medicine Hat Federal Association which is being combined with a picnic, is also being held on the 16th and 17th at Elkwater Lake and it was felt it would be a convenient time for the Convention of the Cypress Association.

The Convention will be addressed by the Hon. Perren Baker.

The business will include election of officers for the ensuing year.

Trusting we may have your co-operation and support in making the Convention a success, and that your Local will send as many representatives as possible.

Yours fraternally,

F. D. JACKSON,
Chairman.

Etkikom, Alta.

Public Ownership Is Strongly Urged

Camrose Provincial Convention on Hydro Power—Co-operation and School Curriculum

At the annual convention of the Camrose U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Camrose on June 25th, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Gus Roose, president; Mrs. E. Kehoe and H. Luger, vice-presidents; Jonathan Toule, Junior vice-president. The Board will consist of: W. J. Brady, Edberg; F. Olson, New Norway; Sherman Fox, Kelsey; W. Rhyason, Heather Brae; Ludwig Pedersen, Round Hill; P. C. Hanson, Bawlf; W. Gillespie, Daysland; and J. Jamieson, Hastings Coulee. By resolution, it was decided to ask those Locals in the constituency who are not represented on the board to (Continued on page 38)

Can Obtain Very Useful Information on School Bill

Members who are interested in the discussion now taking place in many districts upon the proposed New School Bill will find the pamphlet issued by the Department of Education of much value.

Task of Creating Co-operative State Challenge to Heroic Endeavor

Brownlee in Speech to Co-operative Institute Describes Goal of a Great Movement—Path to the Civilization of the Future Long, but Mankind Advancing

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY



Premier Brownlee

Alberta had great reason to be more than usually proud of its farmer movement, and particularly of the head of the Farmer Government, on the occasion of the Wheat Pool banquet in the Marquis Hotel, Lethbridge, on Wednesday, June 26th. It was one of the great climaxes of the conspicuously successful four days' session of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation held at that point, when Premier Brownlee spoke to an audience of over two hundred and fifty dinner guests for nearly an hour on the subject of co-operation and the state. It was a brilliant utterance charged with fact and graced with apt illustration, giving evidence of that world consciousness which is the true fulfillment of the co-operative spirit.

With brief reference to the strange reversal of weather conditions which this spring had made central Alberta the "drouth area" and southern Alberta "a land of bounty" together with thanks to the visiting speakers from the United States, the citizens of Lethbridge and others for their co-operation in the work of the Institute, the Premier launched into the heart of his subject. He felt that knowledge of co-operation was growing at a remarkable rate. The co-operative principle was being widely applied. It was accepted everywhere as a basic element in rural life. People were now realizing that it was not to be confined to a restricted economic field; but that it pertained to the great affairs of state.

Pupil of Rochdale Pioneers

The Premier said he would have liked to take his audience to some high mountain where they could look down upon the nations. There was England, the home of the free, a land where it had long been the proud boast that "a man's home is his castle." He, the Premier, had gone there expecting to teach people something about co-operation and the affairs of Alberta and Canada. He had been made humble. He had found himself a pupil. It was in England that a few working weavers had combined their meagre capital to make a sum of about \$140.00 and start a co-operative store. That was eighty-five years ago. Today there were twelve hundred branches sprung from the Rochdale Pioneer Society in Great Britain with a membership of over a million people, owning more than 175 factories, controlling a business with a yearly turn-over exceeding \$400,000,000. The movement had created a banking business of three billion dollars annually and carried insurance for its members involving premiums amounting to \$17,000,000 a year. There were 800,000 co-operative insurance policies in force. If anyone in Alberta looked upon the co-operative movement as an experi-

ment and doubted its success, let him look at England.

Co-operation was widespread also in the United States. It was to be found there in almost every form and in many parts, from the fruit growers of California to the tobacco growers of Kentucky. In that republic capitalism was stronger than in any other country. It was there that industrialism had reached its highest peaks; yet the co-operative principle had taken strong hold and was there to stay.

Under Many Types of State

The co-operative movement was not confined to any one type of state. Denmark, for instance, was a remarkable example of the power of co-operation to raise the status of a people; but there was Italy—Italy! where a dictator ruled supreme and everything was governed from the top down, a most outstanding example of absolutism—even there the co-operative idea was firmly rooted, as was plainly shown by the Rome conference. Then there was Russia! The Russian experiment in democracy carried lessons for all the world to learn. It was difficult to ascertain the exact truth as to what was taking place in that great country; but certainly great changes were in process; whether for better or worse would presently be seen. There was the authority of the Horace Plunkett Foundation's investigation, however, for the statement that the co-operative movement was very much alive there. The revolution had greatly reduced the number of co-operatives for several years; but from 1921 to 1928 the membership had mounted from 1,000,000 to some 17,000,000, and the turnover for the year was estimated at about \$800,000,000. A demonstration of the co-operative principle at work was being given in that country under an extreme form of governmental control by the people of the working classes.

There was no single movement, Mr. Brownlee declared, that would go so far as the co-operative movement to raise the standard of living. Some business interests looked upon it with a jealous eye, and it was to be remembered that no great economic reform was ever effected without opposition from those whose immediate interests were threatened. He was convinced, however, that in the long run no class of society really suffered. Agricultural standards of living could not be improved, for instance, without an improvement being made in the status of the wage earner. The industrial classes were much concerned in the purchasing power of the farmer. Only recently the drop in wheat prices had been reflected in a decline of value in all securities. It was the conviction of the speaker that co-operation as a factor in the production and marketing of wheat, livestock, dairy, poultry and other farm products was established.

Warming up to his theme, the Premier followed his review of the progress of co-operation in the economic field by a vigorous application of the principle to

affairs of state. Some people, said he, to the amusement of the banqueters, were careless in dealing with fact. They were like the school boy who, in an essay on the anatomical structure of the human body, cited as the three principal divisions, the skull, the chest and the thorax; and stated that the thorax contained the bowels, which were five in number, viz., a, e, i, o, and u. Or, they were like the small girl in a school which he had himself taught in Ontario. In a language lesson he had placed this sentence on the board with instructions to fill in the blank with an appropriate word: "A . . . is a beast of prey." Some pupils had supplied the necessary "tiger" or "lion" but this one little girl had written: "A preacher is a beast of prey."

The Greatest Co-operative Enterprise

The fact was that in paying taxes men were making a contribution to the greatest co-operative enterprise ever devised. John Jones alone could not transport goods from the ends of the earth. A number of John Joneses working together could and did. John Jones could not give to his children the education or medical attention necessary; but in combination with others of his kind through the state he was able to do so. There were those who were disposed to chafe because the Government of Alberta were embarking upon enterprises which they did not consider the function of governments. All he had to say in that connection was that the citizens of Alberta were combining through their government to do something for themselves.

Mr. Brownlee maintained that he was appearing in the capacity of leader of Alberta's greatest common enterprise. It was not the Wheat Pool, great though that was; nor any other pool. The Government of Alberta were directing affairs which had to do with the life and happiness of families, with the progress and development of communities. The Government had made possible co-operation in rural areas for credit purposes. In conjunction with the Dominion Government they were co-operating to extend long term loans on easy terms to agriculture. These were strictly non-profit enterprises. A splendid instance of the co-operative principle in affairs of state was provided by the Ontario Hydro, the business of which was carried on at cost with service as the primary object. The Provincial telephone services were other instances. The building and maintaining of roads and schools, etc., were in the same class. A conference of the authorities concerned with representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation had recently been held with a view to establishing health units in Alberta on the county system, whereby for a few cents per individual per year excellent service in the promotion and maintenance of health would be given.

Challenge to Heroic Endeavor

Concluding his address on a high note of appeal and warning, Mr. Brownlee

avowed that while we found ourselves living in an age when the co-operative idea is becoming dominant, the work was only well begun. It was no time to sit down. In proportion as the co-operative idea developed the sense of responsibility should also grow. Men should will to know and to do. *The co-operative state was not for the lazy, the careless, the indifferent or the cowardly. It was a state challenging the highest endeavors of a heroic people.*

He warned his hearers—there were many invisible ones—not to be easily swayed and influenced. The true co-operator had too much courage and vision to be susceptible to every adverse influence to which he might be exposed. He instanced the absurd attempt to attribute the slump in wheat prices in May last to the operation of the Canadian Wheat Pools. The goal could not be reached in one year. In England the goal was still unattained. With the Wheat Pool the objective was still ahead. Credit reforms,

better international relations, etc., would all take time to effect. The way was long but the world was certainly advancing. Some day the objective would be reached. It would take courage and real sportsmanship. The true co-operator would be ready to accept either defeat or victory. He would not grouse or blame his comrades. The co-operative state was a great goal worth aiming at, a great end worth working for; a goal, an objective, set for gentlemen and gentlewomen.

Highways Construction in Alberta—A Correction of Certain Misstatements

By Hon. O. L. McPHERSON, Minister of Public Works

For some time past the *Calgary Herald* has been discussing almost daily in its editorial columns the highways program of the Alberta Government. The subject is a most important one, worthy of the attention of every newspaper and every citizen, for the systematic development of our avenues of communication is essential to the economic progress which we all desire for our Province. If discussion is to be profitable, however, accurate knowledge is essential, as without it public opinion is unable to crystallize in support of sound constructive policies.

Unfortunately, many of the statements made in the *Herald's* editorials are quite incorrect and seriously misleading; so much so that it seems desirable to examine them in some detail. I do so with reluctance, as the program of construction for the present year is a heavy one, and at this season is engaging practically all my attention, and I am consequently loath to turn aside to deal with errors in fact and figures which, for the most part, when they appeared elsewhere than in the *Herald's* editorial columns, have previously been corrected.

The Editorials Analyzed

To deal, as briefly as possible, with the editorials in the *Herald's* recent series:

Under the heading, "Alberta is Far Behind in Roads," figures are given in the *Herald* of June 10th representing the total mileage of improved roads in Canada as 155,753, or a mile for every 5 persons. The editorial states that of this amount Alberta has less than 1,000 miles.

It must be obvious to anyone that the figure 155,753 miles quoted includes some earth roads, since the report of the Department of Public Works for Quebec, published January 8th, 1929, shows only 9,237 miles of paved and gravelled surfaced roads in that Province, and Ontario is credited with about 30,000 miles of hard surface of different kinds, with the mileage of surfaced roads in the other Provinces comparatively small.

Yet the editorial takes the surfaced mileage in Alberta in making the comparison in order to make it look as bad as possible. As a matter of fact the body from whose bulletin the figures are taken, credit the Province of Alberta with having 44,949 miles of improved earth roads, and 14,727 miles classed as passable, in addition to our gravel surfaced roads, which, with this season's construction, is little short of 1,000 miles.

The definition given in this statement of a "dirt" road is a more or less intimate mixture of sand and clay placed in regular alignment to definite grades, and having a definite cross-section where attention has been given to drainage and grade reduction. The estimated cost of the 14,727 miles of passable roads is given at \$250 per mile, and the estimated cost of the improved "dirt" road is given at \$500 per mile. Those are, of course, not

proven figures, but are taken from the same source as the figures quoted above in the editorial.

The statement that: "At the present rate of construction Alberta will attain the existing average for Canada in approximately 50 years," is most unfair and ridiculous.

To take the mileage of dirt and surfaced roads in Canada and place against this figure our gravelled mileage is, of course, most misleading, and inexcusable. Facts should have some place even in political writing.

Fair and Unfair Comparisons

"Alberta Roads Policy Weakest in Canada," states an editorial of June 13th. "There is not another section of the North American continent that lags so far behind in this respect."

Yet we have much greater mileage of gravel surfaced road than Saskatchewan has with much larger population, and with less difficult country in which to build. Considering length of settlement, population and area to be covered, we are far ahead of Manitoba. The same factors considered, we are in advance of the Maritimes. Our development compares most favorably with Montana, in spite of the fact that they have received a great amount of Federal aid.

"Alberta is told by a Cabinet Minister that next year there will be an increase in the roads building investment. Why not this year?" is another quotation from the editorial:

In answer to a question by a Calgary reporter as to whether there would be an increase next year, the reply was given that traffic is increasing, our needs greatly increasing as well as our revenues, and that undoubtedly our road improvement would increase also.

The facts also show that our appropriations for this year are \$500,000 more than last for construction, in addition to a material increase for maintenance and carrying charges.

Tourist Traffic

Under the heading, "Alberta Loses Tourist Traffic," the *Herald*, of June 14th, cites figures supposed to represent the amount spent in Canada by tourists, and represents Alberta as receiving the least, and adds: "Yet Alberta is the gateway to the finest mountain scenery in Canada, and to the finest mountain highways on this continent. The Banff-Golden-Windermere triangle tour is unsurpassed in point of beauty and attraction. The sole entrance to and outlet from this magnificent mountain road is Alberta. Why does Alberta not capitalize its tourist traffic resources? The answer is that Alberta cannot capitalize them, because this Province has a reputation for impassable wet weather highways. . . . Through sheer inertia and procrastination it is neglecting one of its primary responsibilities to its own people."

(Continued on page 34)

PRESENTS THE FACTS



HON. O. L. MCPHERSON

Central Board of U.F.A. Meets in Summer Session

Continuance of Membership in Canadian Council of Agriculture on Present Basis Approved—Board Deals With Variety of Important Matters—Full Attendance

Continuance of the Canadian Council of Agriculture by the present member organizations was authorized, in so far as the U.F.A. is concerned, at the summer meeting of the Central Board held in Calgary on July 3rd, 4th and 5th, following presentation of a report on this matter by H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President.

Mr. Scholefield explained that at the Annual Meeting of the C.C.A., the decision to carry on had been reached, Saskatchewan being represented at that meeting by the Vice-president of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, who had to report back to his association for their decision. Saskatchewan later advised of their decision not to affiliate, and the Council Executive had requested the existing member organizations to continue the present officers, and to accept the same grant as last year from the United Grain Growers, this to include expenses of representations to the Tariff Advisory Board.

Certain matters in reference to the rates of interest under the Long Term Farm Loans scheme now being brought into operation in Alberta were brought up by the Banking and Credit Committee, and were referred to the Federal U.F.A. Conference, where further discussion took place. Further information is required, however, and will be presented when available.

Mixed Varieties of Wheat

On recommendation of the Grain Inquiry Committee, a resolution was adopted asking the Wheat Pool to present for the benefit of their members information upon the results of growing numerous varieties of wheat in one district and mixing them on the farm and at country elevators, a practice detrimental to quality. The opinion was expressed that if varieties most suited to each district were recommended, a substantial improvement in quality would ensue.

A report of the Electric Power Committee contained the information that the rates charged to the average farmer by the Calgary Power Company who are extending their lines, were almost prohibitive, and that many farmers were installing their own lines.

A number of resolutions from the Canadian Council of Agriculture were dealt with by the Board. Mr. Scholefield reported also on various Convention resolutions referred to him for attention. The action taken in respect to various items in the reports of Provincial Cabinet Ministers, dealing with Convention resolutions, is reported elsewhere in this issue.

The Junior Conference

The report of the Junior Branch Secretary on the Junior Conference was presented. During the discussion Mr. Scholefield stated that according to his own personal observation, the Conference was the best which had as yet been held. Reference was made to the successful banquet on the closing evening of the Conference, at which Premier Brownlee, Mrs. Warr and Mrs. Wyman were the speakers.

The Junior President, Mr. Mills, expressed thanks to the Board for the splendid support they had given the Junior Directors throughout the year.

Mrs. Price expressed herself as very pleased with the Conference.

Tariff on Eggs

A resolution expressing disapproval of the application for increased tariff on eggs made to the Tariff Advisory Board by the Canadian Poultry Pool was adopted. This decision was reported subsequently to Major J. McK. Hughes, President of the Alberta Poultry Pool, who stated that the matter would be discussed at a meeting of the Canadian Board in September. The U.F.A. Board were of the opinion that the farming industry as a whole would suffer more harm than good if there were any departure from the tariff policy of the association, which has always opposed tariff increases.

D. M. Malin, Supervisor of Co-operative Marketing Activities, and Major Hughes, gave an interesting account of the reorganization of the Alberta Poultry Pool and its commercial activities.

Instructions were given that a Constitutional Amendment should be prepared and presented at the next Board meeting, to provide that Directors shall be bona fide residents of the Districts they represent.

Computation of Income Tax

The Board expressed approval of the principle of a resolution passed by the Western Stock Growers Association, asking that income tax be based on actual receipts and expenditure over a period of not less than three years.

Celebration of Twenty-first U.F.A. Anniversary

Presentation to President Proposed Subscriptions Limited to Members of Association

The next Annual Convention being the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the United Farmers of Alberta, it has been decided by the Boards of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. to observe this occasion by a pageant, if plans now under way for its production can be carried out. Any original members of the Association and others who have in their possession documents or photographs or information of any kind concerning the early days of the movement, are requested to forward such matter to the Vice-president, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, at Central Office. Care will be taken of all documents, etc., which will be returned to those who lend them. This request applies also to those who have information relative to the Alberta Farmers' Association and the Society of Equity, which were amalgamated in 1909 to form the present Association.

In connection with this celebration, the Board unanimously decided at the summer meeting this month that a presentation should be made to President Wood, in recognition of his long services and of his magnificent contribution to the building up of the farmers' movement. A subscription list will be opened at once. It will be confined to members of the U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and the Junior branch.

West Matsqui Local of the United Farmers of British Columbia, in a resolution submitted to the Board, expressed appreciation of the assistance given them by the U.F.A. in their endeavor to secure lower rates on seed grain to B.C.

A submission made to the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting in behalf of the Executive by W. N. Smith was approved.

Mr. Scholefield informed the Board that the Co-operative Marketing Committee appointed after the Convention of 1928, composed of three members of the U.F.A. Executive, three members of the Cabinet and one member from each of the Pools and the Co-operative Wholesale Association, was now known as the Master Co-operative Committee in order to distinguish it from other such committees. Certain proposals in respect to the carrying on of co-operative educational activity were discussed.

Mr. Scholefield reported that one of the major activities undertaken by the Master Co-operative Committee had been the arranging of means whereby U.F.A. Locals, as well as the co-operative stores, could be served by the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale. As soon as these arrangements were completed, notice would be sent to the Locals.

Mr. Scholefield also reported that Premier Brownlee had asked him to become a member of the Agricultural Committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Montreal.

There was a full attendance of members of the Board.

It was decided by the Board to limit contributions to 25 cents. A committee who were appointed by the Central Board have the matter in charge. A closing date for receiving subscriptions will be announced some time during the fall. Contributions will be acknowledged in *The U.F.A.* The committee appointed is as follows: Messrs. Scholefield, Aitken, Johansen, Sutherland and Mrs. Warr.

GRAIN COMPANIES MERGE

Nine big grain companies with headquarters in Winnipeg, announced on July 11th the merger of their interests. They include the Stewart, Gage and Sellers interests with some 400 country elevators and large terminals. Something approximating \$7,900,000 is involved in the combination, which becomes effective today.

SCHOLARSHIP SHORT COURSE

The Scholarship Short Course was held at the Olds School of Agriculture, during the week of July 3rd to 9th. There were 94 boys and girls in attendance. These boys and girls were drawn from 47 school fair centres in Central Alberta, each school fair having the privilege of sending one boy and one girl to the free scholarship short course. The boy and girl selected from each centre were those who had won the greatest number of prizes at the school fair held in their district last fall. The ages of the boys and girls ranged from twelve to eighteen years.

Achievements of Past Session at Ottawa Reviewed at U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs

Member Give Account of Their Stewardship—Electoral Reform Which Will Be Almost Revolutionary in Its Effects on Future Elections—Conference Opposed to Further Encouragement of Agricultural Immigration

From the record of the last session of Parliament which was passed in review by members of the U.F.A. group at the Annual U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs held in the Council Chamber of the Calgary City Hall on July 6th, two achievements of vital importance to the members of the Association in their capacities as producers and citizens, stood out from all the rest. These were the amendments to the Canada Grain Act, which are described elsewhere, and the amendments to the Dominion Elections and Corrupt Practices Inquiries Acts, which will at one stroke render virtually impossible for the future, the use of electoral machinery for partisan purposes during election campaigns. Both of these reforms were made possible through the initiative of the U.F.A. members of Parliament.

The chairman of the U.F.A. group paid a particularly high tribute to D. F. Kellner, M.P., and D. M. Kennedy, M.P., for their work on the special committee which remodelled the electoral machinery in important particulars. Perhaps of comparable value was the work accomplished by the independent groups in preventing the passage of undesirable legislation sought during recent years by the Sun Life Insurance Company and the Bell Telephone Company.

The Conference, which was presided over by H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-president, expressed its views, in resolutions which have been forwarded to the proper quarters, upon a number of industrial and national issues. These resolutions are printed in the adjoining column. Every member of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa was present and participated in the proceedings. A general outline of the work of the session, by Robert Gardiner, M.P., chairman of the group, was followed by the detailed examination of the various fields of legislation and administration, by other members. The Boards of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., and the following representatives of U.F.A. Federal Constituency Associations, were in attendance:

H. W. Leonard, Tudor, Bow River; R. Cates, Oyen, Acadia; F. Grandage, Lougheed, Camrose; G. Wall, Beddington, East Calgary; O. Short, Beddington, East Calgary; H. Spencer, Parkland, Macleod; S. Lunn, Pincher Creek, Macleod; E. Bennion, Magrath, Lethbridge; J. Messmer, Barrhead, Peace River; C. Antoniou, Piibroch, Peace River; R. Haskins, Clive, Wetaskiwin; W. Skinner, Riverton, Battle River; C. Burnell, Edmonton, East Edmonton.

Outlines Work of Session

In his outline of the session, Mr. Gardiner dealt in a comprehensive way with Canada's major national problems, and gave a very clear account of the financial position of the Dominion as revealed in the budget and estimates, and in the debates upon them.

The views of the U.F.A. and other co-operating groups were expressed in an amendment to the budget which urged immediate and substantial reduction of the British preference as a step towards free trade relations between Canada and other nations. The effect of the adoption

of this policy would undoubtedly have been to increase demand in Britain for our agricultural products, and this in turn would stimulate exchange in other directions.

It was thought in some quarters that in face of the United States tariff the only thing to do was to raise a retaliatory tariff. Mr. Gardiner believed there was little difference between Liberal and Conservative parties upon tariff matters. Both of these parties, it seemed possible, would wish to stampede the country into tariff retaliation, but this could do no real good, and would penalise the primary producers.

In reference to the proposed Imperial Economic Conference, Mr. Gardiner said he was not sure that the Government had any intention of increasing the British preference. In so far as the Dominions were concerned, they were for the most part producing agricultural products in competition with one another, and Great Britain could not give a preference without increasing the tariff on food, and so raising the cost of living to the masses of the British people—a fact which would make such a proposal decidedly unpalatable to the electors.

(The Conference report will be continued in our next issue.)

Resolutions Adopted by Conference

The following resolutions were adopted by the Annual U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs, all of them unanimously:

Immigration

"Resolved that we reaffirm the resolutions of previous U.F.A. Conventions in regard to immigration, particularly those to the effect that it would not be in the best interests of Canada to give further encouragement to agricultural immigration."

"Resolved that this Conference approves the policy of consultation between the Provincial and Federal Governments in immigration matters, and that the Provincial Government be urged to continue to use its best influence to restrict carefully immigration to this Province."

New Grain Ticket

"Whereas, Section 170 of the Canada Grain Act is now amended to provide that the Board of Grain Commissioners shall supply or authorize person or persons to supply tickets to owners or operators of country elevators, and

"Whereas, this amendment comes into effect only by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, and

"Whereas, the movement of grain may be expected to commence within three weeks and a supply of these new tickets immediately is necessary,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this Conference urge immediate proclamation of the said amendment to Section 170 and the authorization of the new ticket forthwith."

NOTE.—The above was wired to Hon. Jas. Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in whose behalf the following reply was received on July 8th:

"Replying your telegram seventh to Minister all sample tickets have been printed and full instructions with regard thereto are now in hands of Board Grain Commissioners at Fort William. Proclamation is to be issued in a few days."

Some considerable time must elapse before the grain ticket can be printed and distributed to elevators.

Pool and Wheat for Seed

"Resolved that this Conference ask the Alberta Wheat Pool to make a survey of the seed wheat situation along the various railway lines in the Province with a view to retaining in their elevators wheat still in those elevators for the purpose of supplying seed wheat to the worst drought stricken areas of this Province, thereby saving transportation charges to the farmer."

Diplomatic Relations

"That this Conference re-affirm the resolution passed by the Annual Convention of January, 1928, urging the restoration of normal diplomatic and trade relations with Russia, and urge the Dominion Government to take immediate steps to that end."

Canadian Citizenship

Two resolutions on Canadian citizenship were adopted. These asked that the existence of Canadian nationality be acknowledged by permitting those of one or more generations to be designated of Canadian nationality; also that Canadian citizenship be recognized as sufficiently denoting the status of those qualified thereto by birth or naturalization.

Immediate Action to Develop Power Resources Under Public Ownership Urged by Wetaskiwin Convention

Proposed New School Act Strongly Endorsed and Extension of Health Clinic Recommended—Memorable Gathering at Lacombe Hears Inspiring Addresses—Irvine Surveys Achievement of U.F.A. Members at Ottawa

A memorable convention which revealed the abiding strength of the U.F.A. movement in the constituency of Wetaskiwin was held in the Rex Theatre, at Lacombe, on July 20th and 21st. Fifty-four delegates, representing all parts of the constituency, and more than a hundred visitors attended the business sessions, while more than two hundred persons were present at the evening meeting. Previous conventions have been held at the more central point, the city of Wetaskiwin. The decision to adopt the experiment of changing the place of meeting so as to bring its influence into closer touch with communities in the extremities of the constituency was fully justified by the success achieved.

Resolutions Adopted

Immediate action looking to the development of the electrical power resources of Alberta "under public ownership and control both as to generation and distribution," was urged upon the Provincial Government in a resolution adopted by the convention. Belief in the principle of the new rural School Bill introduced by Hon. Perren Baker was reaffirmed, and it was urged that "in the interest of education it be put into operation just as soon as practicable." The Convention also expressed the opinion that the travelling health clinic now in operation is worthy of the highest praise, and asked that its scope be extended to giving "free annual medical examination of every child attending rural schools, as soon as possible."

Emphasis was laid in another resolution upon the importance of the Junior organization, and it was recommended that a certain amount of money be set aside for Junior work, or that if funds are not available, ways and means of raising money for this purpose be discussed.

It was recommended that the U.F.A. Constitution be changed to make the basis of representation at the Annual Convention, one delegate for every ten members or major fraction thereof, instead of one for every twenty members or major fraction thereof as at present.

The Provincial Government were asked to pass legislation to provide means to assist livestock producers within the Province to secure purebred sires or the use of purebred sires, and to assist livestock breeders in importing new blood from desirable herds in other countries.

Among defeated resolutions was one asking that the age limit for old age pensions be lowered from 70 to 65 years and another proposing to petition the Dominion Government to take steps to prevent the importation of certain types of popular magazine; and another proposing to amend the U.F.A. Constitution to give Federal Constituency Associations the right to send one delegate to the Annual Convention.

The Opening Session

Henry Young, president of the Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, was elected convention chairman at the opening session, when committees were chosen and the financial statement presented, showing that the finances of the association are in a satisfactory state.

On the morning of the first day there was also held a separate session of the U.F.W.A. members in the church hall, where addresses were given by Mrs. Price, Second Vice-President of the U.F.W.A., Mrs. Parlby and William Irvine, M.P.

At a joint session in the afternoon, Fred McDonald of Buffalo Lake Livestock Shipping Association gave a valuable outline of what the Alberta Livestock Pool is endeavoring to do for the producers, while D. J. Christie, of the Dairy Pool, described the progress of this expanding marketing organization, now extensively engaged in manufacturing.

Following election of officers, a dinner was provided in the United Church Hall by the ladies of the United and Anglican churches. On this occasion short speeches in happy vein were given by Mrs. Parlby who spoke on Alberta's educational problems, by William Irvine, M.P., and Mr. De Long, of the experimental station. Mr. Hoskins gave a number of recitations which were much enjoyed.

At the evening meeting, held in the theatre, those present had the pleasure of hearing, in addition to their own member, a visitor from the neighboring constituency in the person of Alfred Speakman, M.P., whose address on the limitations of the private member's powers in Parliament, and upon various problems successfully dealt with by the Farmer groups at Ottawa, was highly appreciated.

Member Addresses Delegates

W. Irvine rendered to the convention an excellent account of his stewardship. At the meeting of the women's section in the forenoon, he spoke on "The Canada We Are Making." His treatment of the subject was such as to make it logically follow the very suggestive and inspiring address of Mrs. Parlby. He reviewed the economic history of Canada, stressing the courageous and romantic features of the pioneering period. The noblest heritage which we, the successors of the pioneers, received from them, he said, was the pioneering spirit. That spirit knew initiative. It was constructive, creative and unafraid.

The new race which must ultimately emerge in Canada, said the speaker, would be, he believed, a biological composite of the adventurous and the strong of all the peoples of the earth. He argued that the cross-fertilization of races and cultures was essential to the evolution of the highest type of civilization. The human factor was the most essential to national greatness, and with the advantages to be gained by the mingling of races, together with the heritage of the spirit of the great pioneers, Canada should become the greatest nation upon earth. By greatness, Mr. Irvine explained, he did not mean greatness of area, of natural resources of wealth or military power. The greatest nation in the world was the nation which could boast of the greatest proportionate number of happy human beings.

Continuing, Mr. Irvine took account of our natural resources, and showed that the physical basis for a happy Canada was not lacking, and he then dealt with

the political development which is making Canada a nation within the Commonwealth of British Nations. With such people, with such a heritage of natural wealth and such desirable political associations as were ours in that great Commonwealth, what were we going to make of Canada? asked the speaker. He concluded his address with an appeal for a realization not only of the significance of our resources, physical, human and political, and not only of the great possibilities of the future, but also for recognition of the fact that both individually and collectively, Canadians must accept responsibility for the Canada that is being made.

Work Accomplished at Ottawa

In the evening, Mr. Irvine reviewed the last session of Parliament, and dealt in an interesting and instructive and comprehensive manner with the work accomplished. He dealt in particular with certain outstanding features of the session.

The Prime Minister, he said, had promised in the closing days of the preceding session, on the floor of the House, that consideration would be given to the request of the U.F.A. members that the estimates be submitted to committees of the House instead of to the Committee of the Whole, as is now the practice. Premier King implemented his promise by introducing the matter in the form of a resolution, but took good care to prevent its acceptance by coupling with it an amendment to the rules of the House in regard to private bills such as he knew would not be acceptable.

The Sun Life Bill, which had been finally withdrawn after the third attempt of the company to get it through Parliament, would have passed in the session when it was first introduced with scarcely a dissenting voice, stated Mr. Irvine, but for the determined action of the U.F.A. and Labor groups. This measure would have conferred enormously valuable privileges upon a small group of persons interested, to the disadvantage of the non-privileged, and was a most offensive measure which no public man who seriously sought to serve the public interest could allow to pass unchallenged. The withdrawal of the measure was evidence of the great power for good which even the comparatively small independent groups could exert at Ottawa.

Immigration

On the vexed question of immigration, the farmer members were at last beginning to make an impression at Ottawa. The soundness of the policy which they had at first advocated to a House which derided their views, was, like so many other policies of which the Farmers and Labor had been the pioneers, at last gaining recognition. They held that assisted immigration was wrong, and when applied to the agricultural class of immigrant alone was doubly wrong, and would have to be abandoned.

Referring to the subject of divorce bills, Mr. Irvine said that the whole proceedings incident thereto in Parliament were a disgraceful farce. Because of

(Continued on page 28)

What Has Been Achieved in the Past Session?

A Survey of the Work of Members at Ottawa—Wastefulness of Partyism—Progress of Non-Partizanship in Committees—Federal Members' Question to the Organization—Is the Association Ready for Coming Federal Election?



By
ALFRED SPEAKMAN
U.F.A. Member for Red Deer

The session is over. The din of battle has died away, and has become a mere memory of the past, and it is possible now to take a calm, unimpassioned survey of all that transpired, and to review with some sense of proportion, the chief incidents of the past few months in Ottawa.

From that point of view we may ask ourselves, what has been achieved, what progress has been accomplished, and for what outstanding feature, or characteristic shall the session of 1929 deserve, and hold, a place in our memory?

Parliament Very Human

For sessions of Parliament are very human in many ways, and in no way are they more human than in their differences. Each session has an atmosphere which is peculiarly its own; in each there is usually some outstanding event, some definite line of thought, infrequently appearing in the Speech from the Throne, seldom foreseen when Parliament assembles, but which, none the less, appears to dominate the session, and give color to all its activities.

In reading this series of articles, written from time to time by the various U.F.A. Federal Members, and dealing with the different phases of sessional activity, it must always be kept in mind that each article, while agreeing in its statements of fact, must of necessity present the viewpoint, and express the opinions of the individual member whose turn it is to write. The question of the individual viewpoint assumes its greatest magnitude when dealing, as this article attempts to do, with the comparative importance of the different subjects which come before Parliament, and the various phases of Parliamentary life, during any one session, but it is safe to assert that the opinions herein expressed, are those held, in greater or lesser degree, by every member of the group.

To the writer it appears unquestionable that the greatest single feature of the session just closed, has been no one act of legislation, not even the Grain Act, nor the Election Act, important though these undoubtedly are, but rather the method by which these various problems were dealt with, and the attitude of Parliament whilst they were under consideration.

Weakness of Party System

Perhaps the greatest weakness in our Parliamentary system, and that which opposes the greatest stumbling block to legislative reform, has been the intrusion of political considerations into the arena of public business. Undoubtedly the great percentage of all questions which come before Parliament are primarily economic in character, and can only be settled, permanently and satisfactorily, if dealt with upon their merits, and in accord with sound business principles. Unfortunately, this has seemed impossible, under our political system as we know it. So long as we have two parties in the House, and in the country, the one which happens to be in the majority for the time being exercising all the functions and assuming all the authority of Government, and the other, perhaps only slightly less

numerous, forming the official Opposition and striving constantly to tear down, and to bring into political disrepute their political opposites, with the hope of themselves displacing them at the next election, so long will political expediency outweigh sound business principles, in the consideration of most matters.

This has brought another evil in its train. Just as, to the official Opposition, every Government measure is something to be looked upon with suspicion, and to be destroyed, if possible, so, to a supporter of the Government, any suggestion emanating from across the floor must be considered as a mark of want of confidence and repudiated as such, without regard to any meritorious feature it might possess.

Between this Scylla and Charybdis, the private member on either side is deprived of a large part of his potential usefulness, and has, as a matter of fact, about as effective a voice in framing the legislation of this country, as has half a gale of wind in altering the course of a modern liner. The passage may be rendered uncomfortable, but the destination remains unaffected.

And so it goes on, the Cabinet making laws, the Opposition tearing them to pieces, while the rank and file of the members root from the side benches.

One Notable Exception

During the past years there has been one notable exception to the general rule in this regard. Legislation appertaining to the welfare of our returned men, whether by way of land settlement, of pensions, or of general re-establishment, has been treated in a very different manner. Whether it was that public opinion would not tolerate the injection of politics into this truly national field of legislation, or whether it was that the members

themselves viewed these matters in a non-partisan light, the fact itself has been evident, and legislation has been the better by reason of this fact. The Special Committee dealing with this work, and whose membership has comprised representatives from all parties and groups in the House, has always possessed the unique power to initiate and frame legislation unhampered by political considerations or Cabinet dictation.

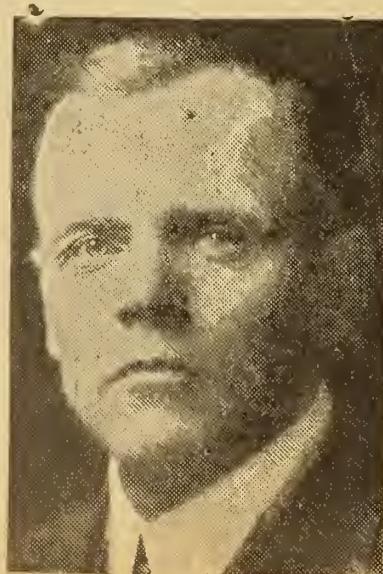
The motto of this Committee has always been, "Abandon politics, all ye who enter here," and this motto has always been lived up to. The writer has been associated with this work for years, and at no time during that period would it have been possible to ascertain as to what party or group any member of the Committee belonged. Each member contributed what he could to the objective in mind, that of framing the legislation in the best and most satisfactory manner possible, rather than expending his energies in criticism, or attack, in an effort to gain some political kudos for himself, or for his party. The writer has long contended that this procedure could be advantageously extended to embrace subjects other than those enumerated, feeling that this would be beneficial alike to the matters thus dealt with, and thereby removed from the political arena, and to the country, which would have the advantage of a more businesslike treatment of what, after all, are business problems, and to the members themselves, who would have the opportunity of accomplishing some really useful work.

Election Act Amendments

Prior to the session just brought to a close, no indication had been given that this would be done. Now, however, this principle has been extended to include the most important act, from a business point of view, that has been enacted during the last twelve months, the Grain Act, under the provisions of which a business involving hundreds of millions of dollars annually is carried on, a business which also involves the livelihood of tens of thousands of farmers, and which furnishes the greatest single item of our export trade. Then too, the same principle was applied to the Dominion Elections Act, perhaps the most difficult problem which has been dealt with in recent years, politically speaking—an act packed with potential dynamite.

Not only were these subjects removed from the realm of politics, in what was perhaps the only effective way, but the members on these two Committees were enabled to do some really constructive work, and to justify fully the appellation of "legislator."

Another most satisfactory feature of this innovation was the fact that the acts themselves have been acclaimed as the most carefully considered, and most skilfully framed, of any which have been recently enacted. As both these acts were highly technical in their nature, and extremely controversial in some of their aspects, and as both passed the House in record time, and with the minimum of friction, the experiment may well be con-



ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.

sidered as a most successful one, and its results such as to greatly encourage those who believe that this mode of procedure could profitably be employed in connection with the greater part of our legislative work.

It is not too much to say that this desirable reform has been rendered possible by the presence in Parliament of small, independent groups, who, being affiliated with neither of the major parties, are free from the shackles of party discipline, and who have insisted at all times upon treating each subject upon its individual merit.

In concluding this article, the last of its series, a very pertinent question might well be asked. During their term in Parliament the U.F.A. Federal members have worked honestly, and conscientiously according to their lights. They have perfected their organization, and have set an example of co-operative energy which has not been without its effect, and have kept the parent organization well informed as to their various activities. When they were selected to perform this work, they were instructed to devote all their time and energy to the task, and the promise was given that the organization would itself look after their political welfare at home.

A Twofold Objective

This had a twofold objective: first, that the members themselves would be freed from the necessity of carrying on political propaganda in their own behalf, and would thus be enabled to devote all their thought to the legitimate work for which they were elected, and, secondly, and of even greater importance, that the electorate themselves would have the opportunity of creating, and dominating their own political organization, officered and financed by themselves, and controlled in a democratic manner, from the bottom, rather than from the top.

The elected members have been queried from time to time as to the manner in which they have carried out their part of this contract, and now they ask in turn, what has been done at home? Another Federal Election must take place within the next two years, possibly within the next twelve months. Is the organization to be ready when that time comes? Is the membership in each constituency such, are the finances in such a condition, that we may look forward with confidence to the coming fray? If not, what are you doing about it? For remember elections are won or lost long before Election Day itself arrives.

efficiency of the supposedly non-partisan structure.

The party system results in the occasional location of a public institution where it should not be located: it is necessary to do something to hold the loyalty of a particular constituency to the party. As a result of the party system, public appointments are confined to those who are known to be strong supporters of the party making the appointment, thus eliminating more than half the population from the list of those eligible for public appointment to the civil service. The party system results in the placing of insurance, the renting of buildings and the placing of some contracts with friends of the party and is manifestly unfair to the rest of the population whose share in the tax-contribution is not lessened by their exclusion from commercial dealings with the Government.

Under the party system there can be no fair discussion of public matters; there can be no opportunity for state service for any person, however capable, unless he is prepared to place himself in a position of subserviency to the party; there is always the tendency, sometimes marked, to put the welfare of the state in a secondary position to the welfare of the party; people find that it pays them in dollars and cents to maintain consistent support to one or other of the two parties; time is wasted; money is wasted. The parties in minority are driven to indefensible tactics. It is the public duty of those members of the Saskatchewan Legislature who were elected as other than Conservatives or Liberals to destroy this system to the extent of their ability and the limit of their opportunity. They should be able to accomplish a great deal.

THE PARTY SYSTEM

(From the *Western Producer*, Saskatoon)

In Great Britain and Saskatchewan the recent general elections resulted in a condition in which no party commanded a clear majority in Parliament. In South Africa, General Hertzog managed to obtain a clear majority, but he holds power by a very narrow margin, and the condition of "stability" is by no means guaranteed. In the Canadian House of Commons, even at the present time, it is only with the acquiescence of members who were not elected as undiluted Liberals that Mackenzie King is maintained in office. The fact is that all over the British Empire the people have revolted against the two-party system, and in spite of the desperate efforts of the old-style politicians to regain the ground and carry on in the old way, it is apparent that some change in the traditional manner of conducting British Legislatures will have to be brought about.

Those members of the Saskatchewan Legislature who were elected in opposition to the Gardiner Government, but were not elected as Conservatives, have a golden opportunity to contribute something towards the establishment of a new outlook in political administration. The Conservative party has signified its willingness to consent to the acceptance of some provisions which should do much to undermine the party servility which has characterized every Legislature in Canada which has been dominated by a single party. It is now certain that at least two months must elapse before the Legislature is called together. During this two months' respite there is no doubt that efforts will be made to persuade the Progressives and Independents to modify their views and to consent to practical absorption in the largest opposition party. If they do not stand firm for the adoption of certain measures which will tend to undermine partyism to a considerable extent, the upsetting of the Gardiner Government will prove to be a matter of very temporary importance. The replacement of the Liberal administration

by another one which holds exactly the same viewpoint on political methods, while probably temporarily beneficial from the standpoint of political sanitation, can make no permanent difference to the political life of the Province.

Results of System

As it is probable that there will be much discussion concerning the two-party system of government during the next two months, an outline of a few of the characteristics of that system might be in order.

The party system, although it came into existence more or less as a political accident, is sanctioned by tradition and made reverent by age. In legislative assemblies, it results in the discussion of public matters in an unfair and partisan spirit. It places practically all legislation in the hands of a majority of the members and fails to make use of what ability there may be in the minority. Because of the doctrine that the defeat of a motion or a bill sponsored by the Government indicates that the Government has lost the confidence of the House, it compels members to vote against the dictates of their own reason in order to prevent the expense of an election. It lays such great emphasis on the desirability of party loyalty that members opposing in the open House some decision reached by the majority of their party are not considered desirable members.

On account of the acceptance of the theory that all party members should give way to the opinion of the majority of their party and present a solid party front in the Assembly, members vote, not in the public interest, but in the party interest. The party system results in a partisan and subservient civil service; even where there is a civil service commission, such as there is in Ottawa at the present time, party interference obviates, to some extent, the

Growth of Power Monopoly

(From *New York Nation*)

June 20th was a big day for J. P. Morgan and Company, for on that day the firm announced two of the greatest industrial combinations in history: a half-billion-dollar power organization in New York State and a national food grouping of the Fleischmann Company, the Royal Baking Powder Company and the Gillett baking powder interests of Canada. From the consumers' point of view the new Morgan power combination is the more dangerous because it is almost certain to give to one group of holding companies a virtual monopoly of New York State power. At this writing the Morgan combination controls about 40 per cent of the electric power of New York, and, if the expected merging with the Consolidated Gas system is completed, the new super-corporation will control about 88 per cent of the State's power. The consumer can only stand and weep, for the new combination is an organization of holding companies which are exempt under the law from control by public-service commissions. The key holding company used by the Morgan interests, the United Corporation, which was described in *The Nation* of January 23rd, does not engage in operating activities and is therefore in a position to overhaul its constituent companies and withhold from the consumer the gains of consolidation without adequate check by any regulating agency.

In the first five months of this year 166,868 automobiles were manufactured in Canada, an increase of 70,000 over the corresponding period a year ago.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Wheat Pool Delegate Nominations

Ballots for voting in the election of delegates are now in the hands of Wheat Pool Members. These ballots must be marked and returned to the head office of the Alberta Wheat Pool before 5 p.m. August 15th, 1929.

A list of Pool members who have been nominated is subjoined herewith. In every one of the seventy sub-districts a candidate has been nominated. In thirteen of the sub-districts only one candidate was nominated and consequently the elections were by acclamation.

There has been a marked improvement in the percentage of correctly filled out nomination papers received this year. In every case where the nomination was not properly made the parties concerned were written to in order that they might have an opportunity of correcting same. As a result at the close of the nominations only five were found invalid. These nominations were in favor of the following members:

D-7—David Ferguson, Byremoor
E-9—Honore Dechambre, Falher.
F-3—C. A. Hansen, Colorado, U.S.A.

E-1—H. W. Wood, Carstairs.

E-1—J. B. McLaren, Bowden

Wheat Pool members are urged to see that their ballots are properly marked and mailed in to head office in ample time. Voting is by the preferential system, that is by putting the figure 1 after first choice, 2 after second choice, 3 after third choice and so on.

DISTRICT "A":

A-1—Ed. C. Bennett, Orion; Bernhard J. Evenson, Comrey; Roy M. Hearn, Etzikom; Oscar E. Holmberg, Florann.
A-2—J. A. Brownlee, Lucky Strike; C. C. Fielding, Burdett; Arthur M. Graham, Coutts; John D. Madill, Foremost; Thomas G. Otto, Warner.

A-3—N. L. Eliason, Wrentham. (Acclamation—no ballot).

A-4—J. A. Johansen, Woolford; B. H. May, Aetna.

A-5—T. P. Bowlby, Coaldale; Lawrence Peterson, Barnwell.

A-6—Paul H. Redd, Raymond; C. C. Stover, Stirling.

A-7—Emil H. Hann, Monarch; B. R. Talbot, Picture Butte.

A-8—Elvin M. Benson, Lomond; A. P. Hempel, Retlaw.

A-9—Parker Carruthers, Grassy Lake; John Clark, Burdett; A. W. Flamme, Bow Island; James W. O'Neil, Winnifred.

A-10—A. W. Johnson, Walsh; W. C. Smith, Medicine Hat.

DISTRICT "B":

B-1—Adam Burbidge, Macleod; E. I. Duffield, Pincher Creek; George H. Pitman, Rock Creek, B.C.

B-2—J. O. Eskeland, Carmangay; William Wallace Miller, Carmangay; Harvey Renkenberger, Barons.

B-3—A. MacGregor, Granum. (Acclamation—no ballot.)

B-4—Max E. Malchow, Stavely; Garfield David Sloane, Cayley.

B-5—H. J. Higgins, Champion. (Acclamation—no ballot.)

B-6—John James Dann, Reid Hill; J. H. Rhodes, Brant.

B-7—V. J. Bertrand, Milo; M. H. Ward, Arrowwood.

B-8—W. W. Barker, Okotoks; W. S. Morrison, High River; M. Van Der Velde, Dalemead.

B-9—J. O. Anderson, Blackie (Acclamation—no ballot.)

B-10—Martin Finkenhagen, Dalroy; F. G. Huggard, Kathryn.

DISTRICT "C":

C-1—John Barnes, Bindloss; Jake Frey, Acadia Valley.

C-2—Carl H. Axelson, Bingville; W. A. Pratt, Bingville; W. Yake, Cappon.

C-3—A. McLean, Sunnynook; Hugh F. Nester, Cessford.

C-4—Nat Bryant, Hussar; J. B. Mudd, Clivale.

C-5—Emil Griesbach, Gleichen; J. A. Maynard, Cluny; H. E. Thomson, Namaka.

C-6—F. O. Eaton, Rosemary; L. P. Schooling, Hussar.

C-7—H. C. Barr, Redland; Walter E. Mercer, Strathmore; C. A. Smith, Rockford.

C-8—John Atkinson, Carbon; J. H. Schmaltz, Beiseker.

C-9—D. Kaechele, Ghost Pine Creek; Thomas J. King, Carbon.

C-10—George H. Biggs, Elnora; George Paton, Delburne.

DISTRICT "D":

D-1—Alwin Heemken, Esther; J. W. Hurman, Loverna; John Woods, Sibbald.

D-2—Wm. J. Ada, Excel; Rufus Cates, Oyen.

D-3—Thomas Partridge, Monitor; George William Sturmer, Loyalist; Alex. Tumoth, Hemaruka.

D-4—Norman D. Stewart, Chinook. (Acclamation—no ballot.)

D-5—Burns Campbell, West Wingham. (Acclamation—no ballot.)

D-6—John K. Sutherland, Hanna; W. N. Vernon, Craigmyle.

D-7—John D. McKay, Mecheche. (Acclamation—no ballot.)

D-8—E. A. Hanson, Big Valley; Kenneth G. Marsden, Munson.

D-9—Robert S. Groat, Endiang; Richard Price, Stettler, Box 48; Ira D. Taylor, Big Valley.

D-10—G. Ernest Armstrong, Botha; James A. Baird, Red Willow; Chestley Netterville, Stettler.

DISTRICT "E":

E-1—John Beattie, Bowden; William

H. Davies, Didsbury; Joseph Stauffer, Olds.

E-2—Robert H. Haskins, Clive; Samuel L. Jones, Blackfalds; J. W. May, Chigwell; Ronald Pye, Penhold; William Percy Young, Lacombe.

E-3—Thomas Page Baker, Ponoka; James H. Hodson, Wetaskiwin.

E-4—H. Boltwood, Innisfail; G. E. Carter, Markerville; J. W. Robson, Rimley; J. R. H. Tanche, Sylvan Lake.

E-5—W. F. Broadstock, Winterburn; Charles Garbutt, Greencourt; B. G. Powell, Stony Plain; Aubrey A. Smith, N. Edmonton.

E-6—A. R. Brown, Westlock. (Acclamation—no ballot.)

E-7—Charles Henry Pratt, Athabasca; Andrew Rafn, Bon Accord; Glen Storie, N. Edmonton.

E-8—Emery H. Keith, La Glace. (Acclamation—no ballot.)

E-9—Orrin S. Keay, High Prairie; John McGuire, Donnelly; Walter R. Mueller, Spirit River.

E-10—Fred L. Green, Fairview; David Henry Koelln, Brownvale; M. R. Upton, Berwyn; Mansell E. Williamson, Berwyn.

DISTRICT "F":

F-1—C. A. Fawcett, Consort; William Gowland, Altario.

F-2—Duncan Scott, Cadogan. (Acclamation—no ballot.)

F-3—R. A. Beck, Czar; Charles Leslie Trigg, Cadogan.

F-4—Thomas Bartlett, Veteran; Walter Wraight, Veteran.

F-5—J. E. Brown, Castor; John Hallert, Fleet.

F-6—Harry Sheardown, Bulwark. (Acclamation—no ballot.)

F-7—Dave Brockie, Hughenden; B. Stocks, Amisk; A. C. Walmsley, Hardisty; David Williamson, Hardisty.

F-8—Henry Baker, Sedgewick; John W. Laing, Galahad.

F-9—William Mohler, Strome; John O. Pearson, Daysland.

F-10—W. W. Harber, Camrose; R. C. Reinhardt, Bawlf; D. A. Williams, Ohaton.

DISTRICT "G":

G-1—Harry Foreman, Chauvin; E. O. Garneau, Wainwright.

G-2—Elmer Clay, Paradise Valley. (Acclamation—no ballot.)

G-3—Emile Maire, Islay; Peter McQuid, Landonville; Andrew Semple, Landonville; W. Skinner, Riverton; W. G. Urquhart, Islay; Andrew B. Wood, Riverton.

G-4—Andrew Holmberg, Viking. (Acclamation—no ballot.)

G-5—William James Densmore, Innisfree; J. J. Gulley, Innisfree; J. T. McDuffe, Minburn; C. E. Thomas, Innisfree.

G-6—William P. Popowich, Willingdon; M. A. Winiarski, Mundare.

G-7—Johnston Ferguson, Tofield; Ernest Wirth, Daysland.

G-8—R. M. Bacon, Fort Saskatchewan; J. H. Blackburn, Lavoy; Albert W. Fraser, Vegreville; J. S. Kubin, Mundare.

G-9—Wallace Horsford, Plamondon; Fred Mawson, Vilna; John Ropcean, Bellis; H. A. Street, Warspite.

G-10—Laudus Joly, St. Paul; Bernard Olsen, Owlseye.

Saskatchewan Pool Delegates' Meeting

The semi-annual meeting of the delegates of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool transacted considerable business.

The meeting decided to continue the elevator building program as outlined by the board of directors for 1929, and recommended that handling facilities be installed at smaller shipping points, including a loader, scale and some storage space. It was recommended that the board consider the establishing of terminal elevator facilities at seaboard points.

The proposal for a hundred per cent Pool by legislation was voted down. An amendment that an educational campaign be inaugurated for the purpose of fostering the compulsory pool idea was also defeated.

To Investigate Milling

The delegates were interested in the reports of the committee investigating the flour milling business. The proposal is for the Pool to go into commercial milling to supply flour to Pool members at cost. The committee were instructed

to study the question further and make a report at the next meeting.

Delegates passed a resolution dealing with the qualification of a delegate. It was the decision that if a delegate accepts a nomination for election as a member of the House of Commons, or of the Provincial Legislature, that he be ineligible for the office of delegate.

A report was received and approved on the recent amendments to the Canada Grain Act. A motion was passed asking the Provincial Government to print for distribution to the farming community, the interim report of the Saskatchewan Royal Enquiry Commission.

President McPhail, in addressing the meeting near its close, stressed the importance and possibility of local organization and concentration of effort in order to increase the flow of Pool grain through Pool elevators to the fullest extent.

E. B. Ramsay, General Manager of the Central Selling Agency, George McIvor, general sales manager, and W. C. Folliott, general coarse grains manager, were present and gave a complete account of the conditions affecting grain marketing during the present month. Mr. Ramsay gave an outline of the representa-

tions recently made at Ottawa by Pool representatives in connection with amendments to the Canada Grain Act. He pointed out that the Canada Grain Act is to be thoroughly revised at the next session of Parliament, and that the Pooling organization should begin early to discuss the position which it will take at that time.

W. J. Jackman, representative of the Central Selling Agency in the Argentine, gave an interesting report on the manner in which Argentine wheat is marketed. His remarks gave a good idea of the deplorable condition of the Argentine farmer and the reason why the wheat of that country, when it comes on the market, always has such a depressing effect.

Pool Local Officers

The following Wheat Pool locals have changed some of their officers as noted below:

Brant—Lachie Brims is succeeding J. H. Rhodes as secretary and J. R. Kennedy is succeeding B. Holden as chairman.

Milk River—A. H. Stickle is acting secretary, protom, succeeding A. Barrows.

Chancellor—R. A. Parker is succeeding Herbert Boyden, as secretary.

South Brocket—Former chairman T. P. Newton has resigned and W. F. Blackburn of Fishburn has been elected to the office.

Sedgewick—Henry Baker is the newly elected chairman to succeed H. McKenzie.

News & Views

T. F. Simpson has been appointed Secretary of the Carstairs Wheat Pool Local, replacing Rex R. Wood.

Eagle Hill Wheat Pool Local has been organized with Edward Ronneberg chairman and W. A. Jones as secretary.

E. G. Pitman is now Chairman of the Colinton Wheat Pool Local and H. B. Watson, Secretary.

A. L. Danielson is the new Secretary of the Czar Wheat Pool Local, replacing J. S. Porter.

Sifton Park Wheat Pool Local has been organized with Mrs. R. B. Gunn of Lloydminster as chairman and J. H. Beattie of New Lindsay as secretary.

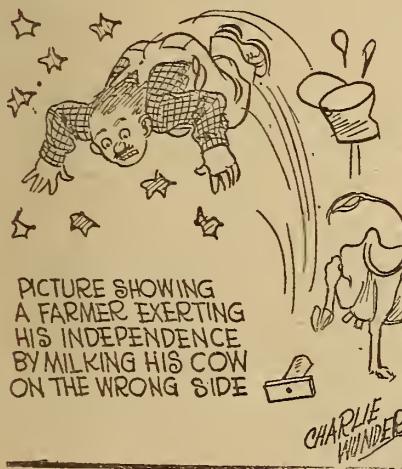
F. S. Grisdale, principal of the Olds School of Agriculture, has signed a Wheat Pool contract. Mr. Grisdale owns a section of land in the Olds district.

The first native of India to join the Alberta Wheat Pool is Brahma Sing of Pincher Creek. Mr. Sing has 400 acres under crop this year; his shipping point is Brocket.

At a recent meeting held in Wayne a Wheat Pool Local was organized with A. Axelsen of Wayne as Chairman and T. A. Petersen of Drumheller as Secretary.

Sunnydale Wheat Pool Local has been organized, the officers being Ronald C. Craigie, chairman, of Furness, Saskatchewan.

AN INDEPENDENT FARMER IS ONE WHO LIKES TO DO THINGS HIS OWN WAY—WHETHER ITS RIGHT OR WRONG



-BUT THE INDEPENDENT FARMER PLEASES OTHER FOLKS THAN HIMSELF BY HIS INDEPENDENCE
- HE PLEASES THE SPECULATOR



-IT PLEASES HIM TO SELL HIS CROP BY HIMSELF WHENEVER HE CHOOSES



-AND HE PLEASES THE SPECULATOR'S WIFE



chewan and Kenneth R. Craigie of the same place is secretary.

H. F. Nester, Wheat Pool delegate for sub-district "C-3", was the victim of an accident a short time ago; he was crushed under his horse when the animal stumbled and fell. Mr. Nester is sustaining painful injuries, although no bones were broken.

Professor W. A. MacIntosh of Queens University was a visitor in the office of the Alberta Wheat Pool during the first week in July. Professor MacIntosh is studying the Wheat Pooling System in Western Canada with a view to publishing a pamphlet on the subject.

J. J. Evenson, formerly of Manyberries and now of Silverton, Ore., writes to say that his health is improving. Mr. Evenson is still intensely interested in the Wheat Pool movement in Western Canada, he having been delegate from sub-district "A-1" for several years. He states, "I often think it is too bad so many producers in Alberta do not stop to think what an exceptional privilege they have in being able to join the Wheat Pool."

BUFFALO HILLS LOCAL

STETTLER, June 22.—Buffalo Hills Local No. 4 held their annual meeting at Vimy Ridge school house, Wednesday evening, June 19th. There was a good attendance and delegate Jas A. Baird made his report on the convention.

E. A. Hansen, of Big Valley, favored the meeting with a talk on Pool matters, which was listened to with intense interest. He touched on the grading question, insurance, interest on the Pool's borrowings, storage of Pool grain on the farm, and other questions of vital interest to Pool members. Both speakers were given a hearty vote of thanks, and the election of officers was proceeded with, the result being as follows: E. Chinn was elected president; C. Netterville, vice-president; N. Christie, secretary-treasurer; directors: Wm. Jett, D. W. Clark, M. Morgensen. C. Netterville was nominated delegate.

Co-op. Institute Held in the North

GRANDE PRAIRIE, June 24.—The farmers in the Peace River district were fortunate in having a four days' session of the Co-operative Institute on June 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st, at Fairview and Grande Prairie respectively.

Those who read of or were fortunate enough to attend the week's session in Edmonton last year, thought what a fine thing it would be to have a similar week somewhere in the Peace River, and were glad to hear the Provincial Government agreed to send in a group of speakers to address meetings at both of the above mentioned places.

At Grande Prairie the meeting opened Thursday morning with an address of welcome from I. V. Macklin, Director of the U.F.A. who then introduced the following speakers: J. J. Strang, director of Alberta Wheat Pool; Dr. D. A. McGibbon, professor of economics at the University of Alberta; A. B. Claypool, president of Alberta Livestock Pool; J. P. Sackville, University of Alberta; Col. J. McK. Hughes, director of Alberta Poultry and Dairy Pools; W. J. Stephen, Provincial field crop commissioner; S. G. Carlyle, Provincial livestock commissioner;

RE INITIAL PAYMENT

The closing date for the 1928-29 Pool was July 15th. After that date and until a new initial payment is authorized, the initial payment on wheat received will be the same as prevailed before the interim payments—85c a bushel. It is anticipated that before the new crop comes on the market the Central Selling Agency will make a definite announcement as to the amount of the initial payment.

James Murray, district agriculturist at Medicine Hat.

These men addressed the various sessions for two days, dealing with many phases of co-operative marketing and better farm production. Farmers throughout the district attended and expressed their pleasure and appreciation in the meetings. This is the first venture of its kind in the Peace River district and it is hoped the Provincial committee in charge will see their way clear to hold another next year.

A fine supper was served during the evening of the first day and about 70 guests enjoyed themselves. After partaking of the good things, Miss Marie Popan, silver medallist of the recent musical festival, played two violin numbers, and Mrs. Galway of Roycroft sang two lovely solos. J. J. Strang, Dr. McIntosh of Queens University, Kingston, I. V. Macklin and Hugh Allen, M.L.A., made short after dinner speeches.

Jackman Describes Economic Handicaps of Argentine Farmers

Wheat Pool Representative in Southern
Continent on Vacation in Alberta

W. J. Jackman, resident representative of the Canadian Wheat Pool in Argentina, is now in Canada on vacation. Mr. Jackman is a former resident of Alberta, having been a member of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool for a number of years. He was active in the farmer movement in this Province during his long residence here and is known the length and breadth of Alberta.

Mr. Jackman says that farmers in Argentina are laboring under tremendous economic handicaps and the system of grain marketing lends itself to disastrous market slumps. About 18 per cent of the farmers own their farms and the rest are tenants. The tenants labor under tremendous handicaps. They are forced by the demands of their creditors to market 75 per cent of their crop immediately after it is threshed, in order to pay their debts and, in most cases, the balance must also be sold right away to provide the farmer with cash. The elevator system at the ports is antiquated and there are few interior elevators. The consequence of this is that the grain must be rushed into boats as the storage is inadequate in the elevators, and the holding of

boats is costly. This means that wheat is often consigned, which means lower prices.

Not Satisfactory

The "fair, average quality" grading system is not satisfactory, Mr. Jackman states, and under this method the farmer is not encouraged to increase the quality of his wheat, rather the contrary being the case. The average of the shipments to Europe up to March 15th provides the crop average for the year and there is a tendency to keep this average very low up to that date in order that subsequent cargoes may not be below the average.

The one and only solution of the troubles of the grain grower in Argentina, according to Mr. Jackman, is co-operative marketing by the producer with a government grading and weighing system similar to that in operation in Canada.

Mr. Jackman has been warmly welcomed by his Alberta friends. He will likely spend some time in Western Canada and address a number of meetings.

Small Envelope Samples Not Acceptable

All Grain Samples Forwarded to
Inspection Branches Must Be
at Least Two Pounds

A letter in the following terms has been addressed by T. Y. Rathbone, secretary of the Board of Grain Commissioners, to all operators of country elevators:

"It has been brought to the attention of the Board that country elevator operators and farmers have been in the habit of forwarding small envelope samples of grain to the chief inspector and inspectors at interior points for the purpose of having an official grade placed on same.

"As it is impossible for grain inspectors to give these small samples an official grade, the Board has instructed its chief inspector that, commencing August 1st, 1929, all samples must contain at least two (2) pounds before they can be officially graded.

"Will you therefore please instruct your agents or members of your association that in future all samples of grain forwarded to any of the Board's inspection branches must contain at least two (2) pounds, otherwise no official grade can be given."

FORD'S LATEST CONTRACT

Under an agreement between Henry Ford and the Government of Soviet Russia, Ford has undertaken to establish a motor works at Nishni Novgorod, which will have an output of 24,000 cars in 1930-31; 48,000 cars in 1931-32; and 100,000 in 1932-33. Ford undertakes to train Soviet engineers and mechanics, and to acquaint them with all the latest improvements in the industry. The *Journal of Commerce*, New York, states that this contract indicates that the American car manufacturer has confidence from a business standpoint in the Russian Government, and adds that it is very desirable that the relations of the United States and Russia should be placed on a regular footing. Ford has expressed much interest in Russian schemes of industrialization, and particularly in the application of motor power on large scale farms.

Amendments to the Canada Grain Act Meet Major Recommendations of U.F.A. Convention

A Detailed Survey of Amendments Passed by Parliament at Recent Session—How the Farmers' Rights Will Be Protected Under New Sections of Act—Disappearance of the "Hybrid Ticket"—Reorganization of the Grain Commission

By E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

We print below the first installment of a very comprehensive survey of the changes in the Canada Grain Act made at the recent session of Parliament. This detailed description of the amendments has been prepared for *The U.F.A.* by E. J. Garland, M.P., at the request of his fellow members.

The articles will be found of very great value to all grain growers. They will repay the closest study. Readers will find it convenient to save this and the next issue of this periodical, for future reference, as they describe in a very lucid way legislative measures which have been adopted for the greater protection of the rights of the growers.

Mr. Garland and G. G. Coote, M.P., were the representatives of the Alberta Farmer group on the sub-committee by whom the amendments were drafted. As the record of proceedings shows, they took a very active part in the discussions which ended in the unanimous enactment of the new sections of the Grain Act.

Robert Gardiner, M.P., chairman of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa, in addressing the Annual U.F.A. Conference on Federal affairs in Calgary a week ago, stated that these two members had done more than any others to press for the vitally important changes in the Act which have now become law.

The reforms in Grain Act administration which have been won during the session of 1929 constitute one of the most vitally important achievements of independent Farmer representation in the Parliament at Ottawa.—*Editor.*

PART ONE

In spite of the fact that the final report of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture recommended several revolutionary amendments to the Grain Act, the report passed the House unanimously and without debate.

When the amendments to the act were introduced under the provisions of Bill 359, most of the members expected that a debate would ensue thereon, but those from the West hoped there would be as little delay as possible in order that the bill might reach the Senate in time for action by that body prior to prorogation.

At this stage our great fear was that the Senate, because of the late receipt of the amended bill and because of the drastic proposals contained therein, might refuse to consider it and so delay the passage for a year. Fortunately the House treated the amended bill in much the same fashion as the report of the Committee, with the exception of a discussion on the proposal to make Moose Jaw and Saskatoon compulsory inspection points. The House deleted a section of the amendments proposing to make these points compulsory inspection points. Opposition was raised by Dr. Manion, member for Fort William, to the proposal to leave the location of the head office of the Board to the discretion of the Board. Under the old act it is provided that the Board shall be at the city of Fort William or Port Arthur, and Dr. Manion's amendment to restore the old section was defeated by the House.

U. F. A. Proposals Adopted

It is very gratifying to be able to report that most of the major changes suggested by the U. F. A. Convention, and some others urged by the Wheat Pool, have now unanimously passed both the Senate and the House of Commons.

The U. F. A. group have in previous articles given a brief outline of the anticipated changes and their effect. It has been impossible to cover fully the character of the changes, and the group decided at its last meeting, following the close of the session, that the writer should compile a detailed statement on the recommendations and legislation.

Dealing with the amendments to the Canada Grain Act—the first change that took place was to provide in the interpretation clauses for assistant commissioners—this became necessary when the committee and the House decided to provide for the appointment of resident assistant commissioners in the producing Provinces. A further amendment to this section is a provision defining "owner" to mean for the purpose of the provisions of the Act in respect to warehouse or storage receipts—the person who is entitled to demand the issue of any such receipt to himself or his nominee, or after the receipt has been issued, to mean the person to whom the grain is deliverable in accordance with the terms thereof.

The intention of Parliament was, in this regard, to deal with the difficulty that has arisen as the result of a dispute between the grain trade and the Wheat Pools on the question of ownership of the grain. As most of the readers will know, it is contended by the trade that the contract signers have relinquished ownership to the Wheat Pools. This contention is not admitted by either the Pool or the contract signers, but in order to avoid further delays it was considered advisable to make Parliament's intention definitely clear.

In view of the importance of the position of the chief commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners and the necessity for securing the most satisfactory type of person available, Parlia-

ment decided to increase the annual salary for this position from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and to increase the salary of the other two commissioners from \$8,000 to \$10,000. As discussed in the Agricultural Committee, it was understood that the assistant commissioners would receive a salary of from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

Assistant Grain Commissioners.

The amendments provide for four assistant commissioners to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council. They do not hold office for any fixed term, but may be removed for cause at any time, and are directly answerable to the Board itself. One of these commissioners shall have residence in the Province of Alberta, one in Saskatchewan, one in Manitoba and the other one at the Head of the Lakes. It is understood that the Alberta commissioner would have the supervision of the grain business at the ports of Vancouver and Prince Rupert and it is understood that should his duties in this respect become too onerous for one assistant commissioner to handle, then he will be provided with either a deputy assistant commissioner or a further assistant commissioner may be appointed to take care of the problems arising in the Pacific ports.

There were some minor changes dealing with the manner of payment of the officers of the Board and the payment by the Board of bonding premiums in all cases where bonds are required of the officers.

Entirely New Personnel.

The act also provided that neither commissioners nor assistant commissioners may hold any interest of any kind in any business or corporation interested in the handling of grain or the transportation of grain and that these officers shall devote the whole of their time to the performance of the duty under the act, and shall have no other office or employment. The Board is to be completely reorganized. An entirely new personnel will be appointed.

In view of the fact that the original demand by our group was for the appointment of a Board of five commissioners, and that in support of this we urged the necessity of having an official with the fullest possible powers as close to the producer as possible, the committee and the House agreed that while they considered a Board of three more convenient for itinerary work and possibly more efficient than one of five, they admitted the necessity for an official with very full powers who would be in contact daily with the actual growers of grain. Accordingly an entirely new sub-section 11A to Section 11 of the act was passed, providing that assistant commissioners would have as full powers as a commissioner to receive and investigate complaints, to make investigations without complaints received and to make findings thereon, and, in addition, to exercise and perform such other powers and duties of the Board

or commissioner as the Board may authorize. It should be known that although the Board may, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, rescind any authority granted by the Board to said assistant commissioners, the Board cannot deprive these of their rights to make investigations concerning complaints and make findings thereon. There is, however, the right of appeal from a decision by the assistant commissioner to the full Board within fifteen days of such a decision.

POWERS OF BOARD

It will be remembered that from time to time the Board of Grain Commissioners have stated that they had not sufficient powers under the Act and the Committee gave exhaustive consideration to this alleged weakness. It was discovered in cross examination that the chairman of the Board was of the opinion that for general purposes the Board had full enough powers of investigation and assessment of loss or damage, but had not power to enforce such assessment save by litigation. It was decided in order to make their powers clearer and more effective to add a new section to the Act: Section 18A, which reads as follows:

POWERS OF THE BOARD TO ASSESS LOSS AND DAMAGE.

10. The said act is further amended by inserting the following section immediately after section eighteen thereof:—

18A. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this act contained, the Board may either upon complaint made or without complaint, investigate under oath any matter which the act provides shall or may be investigated by the Board, with power to assess loss and damage, and the finding of the Board certified by the seal of the Board and by the chairman and the secretary thereof shall be final and shall be enforceable in any court of competent jurisdiction, unless an appeal from such finding shall be taken as in the next sub-section provided.

(2) The person awarded damages or the person against whom damages are assessed may within thirty days of the date of the finding of the Board enter an appeal in the district or county court of the judicial district in which the person entering such appeal resides.

(3) The Governor-in-Council may make such rules of practice and procedure for the proper conduct of such investigation as to him seems advisable."

This means that the Board now is required to make an investigation whether a complaint is received under oath or not, and further that the Board is now empowered directly by the act to make investigations of its own initiative, that is, without even the necessity for a complaint. This change will undoubtedly have an excellent effect upon the operations of country houses if the new Board will function courageously. As stated above, under the old act the Board considered that it did not have sufficient powers of enforcement in cases where it assessed loss and damage, and in order to strengthen the hands of the Board in this respect the above quoted section provides that the finding of the Board shall be final and enforceable in any court of competent jurisdiction, provided of course that appeal from such finding may be

made within thirty days in the district or county court of the judicial district in which the person entering such appeal resides.

All sections of the act which required an affidavit, before the Board must investigate, are stricken out, but an additional clause, 108A, is inserted, in order to give the Board power to require any complaint in writing to be verified by an affidavit.

This, of course, should be exercised only if the Board is prepared to undertake an actual hearing or if it is of the opinion that the complaint was unfounded or frivolous.

Basis of Appeals.

APPEALS ARE TO BE ON STATUTORY PROVISIONS, NOT ON STANDARD SAMPLES ALONE. In the course of our investigation it was found that the statutory samples upon which grain is graded were almost always higher in weight and higher in percentage of hard-red vitreous kernels than required by the act. The chief inspector pointed out that in normal years it was not possible to construct a standard sample having the bare minimum requirements under the statute; consequently the standard sample was better than the statutory requirements.

Difficulty arose on certain occasions when a carload of grain was delivered which while not equaling the standard, yet in all respects met the requirements of the statute. In some cases of this kind, it appears to have been the practice to hear appeals from the inspector's decision based on the standard sample. The Committee did not consider that this was fair, and so the following amendment to Section 31 has now been passed:

Appeals.

"13. Section thirty-one of the said act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"31. Standard samples of all grades of grain in use by the inspection department in grading grain shall be supplied by the chief inspector to the several Appeal Boards and the said Appeal Boards shall use the said standard samples in deciding appeals. Provided, however, that grain carrying the statutory minimum weight per bushel and the statutory minimum percentages, and up to the standard sample in all other respects, shall be given a grade equal to the grade represented by the said sample."

This amendment now makes it very clear that irrespective of the character of the standard sample, the statutory grades shall be the final determining factor on all appeals.

Statutory Grades Standards.

A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed by the producers that the standard samples are set too late in the season. Last year the Standards Board set the sample about October 27th, and it is contended that because of the rapid movement of wheat by trucks a very large volume of the crop had moved before the standard samples were available.

The Committee found great difficulty in arriving at a solution for this problem, and in the discussion it would appear that the only hope of earlier action will be by close co-operation between the Inspection Department and the Wheat Pools. It is hoped that through this agency, samples may be secured as soon as they are available, and so make possible the earlier setting of the standards.

Under the old act, the chief inspector and the inspectors for the divisions were required to select samples of available qualities of the different grades of grain to be known as official standards. The amendment provides that the chief inspector shall direct the inspectors in the several divisions and districts, to collect as early as may be possible, available samples for the setting of the statutory grades. The amendment also provides that these statutory grades must now be approved by the Standards Board. Under the old act, the chief grain inspector was the sole responsible person in regard to this, and it was considered advisable to have his decision supervised and checked by the Standards Board. This modifies considerably the power of the Chief Grain Inspector.

Western Grain Standards Board.

The next major change is in respect of the personnel and powers of the Grain Standards Board. Under the old act the Board of Grain Commissioners selected such number of satisfactory and skillful men as it deemed necessary to constitute a Grain Standards Board for the purpose of establishing commercial grades and set the standards therefor. This Board under the old act was permanent and effective until superseded or replaced. The following now becomes law:

WESTERN GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD.

"40. (1) There shall be for the Western Inspection Division a Board to be known as the 'Western Grain Standards Board' or 'Standards Board,' appointed by the Board of Grain Commissioners, which shall consist of the commissioners, the chairmen of the Boards of Grain Appeal, the chief inspector, the chief chemist of the Board and the Dominion cerealist as ex-officio members, together with one representative of the millers, four representatives of the producers of Alberta, five representatives of the producers of Saskatchewan, three representatives of the producers of Manitoba and one representative of the producers of British Columbia.

"Provided that in the event of the said aforementioned persons or any of them being unable or refusing to act as members or attend any meeting of the Standards Board, the Board shall appoint a sufficient number of other persons within the class of persons by this sub-section named to be members in the place and stead of said persons. Provided, however, that the representation on the Standards Board of the several classes hereinbefore named shall always be maintained.

"(2) Every member other than the ex-officio members, before acting as such, shall take an oath of office, in such form as may be prescribed by the Board.

"(3) The members shall be appointed each year not later than the first day of July and shall hold office until the thirtieth day of June of the year next following.

"(4) At any meeting of the Standards Board two-thirds of the members of the said Board shall constitute a quorum.

"(5) The Standards Board shall meet at such times and places as the Board shall direct.

"(6) Notice of the meetings of the Standards Board shall be given by (Continued on page 32)

Provincial Cabinet Ministers Deal With Resolutions of Annual Convention

Replies and Comment of Members of Government Respecting 34 Resolutions of U.F.A. Convention
—Other Replies Pending

Resolutions of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Annual Conventions upon matters under Provincial jurisdiction were submitted to the Alberta Government following the Conventions. Below we print the replies and comment of the Ministers in charge of the Departments concerned, in respect to 34 resolutions.

Replies are pending to resolutions dealing with public ownership of electrical power enterprise, air power, hail insurance convention, foreclosure regulations, incidence of increment tax, Provincial Health Clinics, Provincial insurance scheme, Land Titles Act, natural resources, permits for alcoholic beverages. They will be published in *The U.F.A.* when received.

1. Medical Inspection in Schools.—Asking the extension to rural children of such facilities for medical inspection as are now enjoyed by the children of towns and cities.

The new School Bill contains a clause empowering divisional boards to safeguard the health of the pupils by employing physicians, dentists and nurses.

2. Medical Inspection in Schools.—Asking the Government to devise some means of compulsory free medical inspection for all children attending school, and also those of pre-schoolage, in the Province.

See reply to resolution No. 1 above.

3. Return of Examination Papers.—Asking the Department of Education to return to pupils the papers of the subjects in which they have failed.

The practice of returning the examination papers of unsuccessful candidates is not followed in any Province in Canada, and it is felt by the officials of the Department that it would be unwise to adopt such a policy. Every precaution is taken to mark the papers fairly. The sub-examiners who mark the papers are all chosen for their recognized ability. They work in small groups and over each group a chairman presides. All papers which fall a little short of the pass mark are re-read by him. A candidate may, on appeal made within twenty days of the announcement of results, have any paper re-read, and as a further safeguard the papers are kept for nearly one year.

This proposal was discussed in the 1928 convention of the Trustees' Association, but after the Deputy Minister, Mr. Ross, had explained the difficulties, and made the statement that an unsuccessful candidate of the parent or teacher might see his paper by calling at the Department, the resolution was withdrawn.

NOTE: At the summer meeting of the U.F.A. Central Board the following was carried with reference to No. 3 above: "Whereas in the majority of cases it is impossible for unsuccessful pupils to call to see their papers, owing to distances and cost,

"Resolved, that we recommend that on payment of a nominal fee and on request, the papers be sent by mail to the pupils."

4. Examination Fees.—Asking the Department of Education to change its policy in regard to charging fees for examinations in high schools.

There is no net revenue from examinations, as the cost is still somewhat in excess of the fees. Fees in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are on the whole a trifle higher than in Alberta. In proportion as fees are lowered, the additional cost will have to be borne by the general taxpayer. The Government has not as yet considered that this should be done, but the question will receive further consideration.

NOTE: With reference to the above, the U.F.A. Central Board at the summer meeting on July 4th, adopted a resolution "reaffirming the stand taken by the Annual Convention with regard to examination fees."

5. Lower Fees for High School Students.—Whereas, the fees for the examination of papers written by High School students are considered to be excessive;

Therefore be it resolved, that the Minister of Education be requested to take steps by which these fees may be placed on a lower nominal basis.

See reply to resolution No. 3 above.

6. Languages Optional for B. A. Degree.—Resolved, that in the course leading through high school and university to a Bachelor of Arts Degree, the study of languages be optional.

No language other than English is required for high school graduation or Normal School entrance. Matriculation requirements which are fixed by the Senate of the University, have lately been modified so that a student may matriculate and complete the course of the Bachelor of Arts degree with only one language other than English, and this language need not be Latin.

7. Danger Signs.—Resolved that boards of school trustees be compelled to install suitable signs warning traffic to "slow-up" in the proximity of schools, and

Further, that a penalty be inflicted on persons disregarding these warnings, and

Be it further resolved, that the Department of Education prescribe signs to be used by all school districts.

Regulations governing road signs are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works, rather than the Department of Education.

NOTE: On July 4th the U.F.A. Central Board referred back resolution No. 7 above to the Minister of Public

Works with the endorsement of the Board.

8. Danger Zone Signs.—Asking that danger zones be made on main highways, both gravelled and surfaced, on all roads entering a quarter mile radius of schools and signs be erected at each entrance: "Danger, School, Speed Limit 15 Miles Per Hour", also that within a half mile radius of said schools that all other signs be prohibited.

I would suggest that caution signs be erected in the vicinity of schools on main highways, but do not believe that the 15 mile speed limit for half mile radius can be enforced.

In the interests of safety, proper caution is essential, but I am doubtful if attempting to reduce speed limits and thereby hoping to make it safe for children to play on the highway is a move in the right direction. I think rather that the idea should be to entirely restrict playing on the highway, because, with any regulation calling for a 15 mile limit if playing is allowed on the highway at all, it is inevitable that some motorist may at some time disregard the regulations, and if the children are allowed to feel any sense of safety because of such regulation they would, no doubt, be in greater danger than if the slow regulation were not in effect.

I believe every precaution should be taken to ensure safety of children around schools on the highway, but I am convinced that for the reasons given above, to attempt to put into effect a 15 mile regulation would not in the end make for safety to the children. It would seem that the regulation could not be enforced without a great many traffic men constantly on the watch, and that possibly it might be easier to train the children not to play on the highway than to attempt to control the thousands of motorists to the suggested speed.

NOTE: With reference to No. 8, the Central Board on July 4th, passed the following: "Resolved, that all signs other than railway signs be prohibited within half a mile radius of schools."

9. Proposed New School Act.—Resolved, that we heartily approve the principle of the proposed changes in the rural school system of this Province as outlined by the Minister of Education: and

Further, that in the raising of the funds for educational purposes as proposed, we believe that the rural school areas of the entire Province should be grouped into one district, having a flat mill rate on assessed valuation and one salary schedule for teachers, based upon qualifications and experience.

The School Bill as presented at the last session follows the lines approved in the resolution.

10. High School Curriculum.—Asking that the high school curriculum be reduced either by lessening the number of subjects or the ground

covered in them, so that the work can be covered by the average pupil in four years.

The question of the lightening of the high school course has been referred to a committee which is expected to report before the end of the summer.

11. Increased Outlay for Bridges.

—Asking the Government to increase largely the grant for bridges in municipalities where the need exists.

With reference to the resolution calling for a greater appropriation for small bridge construction, I am submitting the figures of construction undertaken during the past few years by the Government in the municipalities and improvement districts of the Province:

The annual program during the past several years has called for the construction of about 40 steel bridges, and about 400 timber bridges constructed or reconstructed. There also have been about 200 bridges annually dealt with by the maintenance branch, thus about 600 bridges annually that have been dealt with by the Department.

I quite appreciate the demand for a greater number of bridges in a large part of the Province, and, no doubt, the appropriation may have to be increased in the future, but it will of course be a matter of Government policy and the ability to carry this expenditure, as well as the needs that are now known, that will determine this.

I should like to point out the fact that in practically all other Provinces of Canada part of the expense for the construction of bridges, even the smaller ones, is placed on the rural municipalities, while in the Province of Alberta the Government meets this expenditure for bridges of all sizes down to culverts.

12. Weed Control.—Urging the Provincial Government to inaugurate a system of weed control on all earth-work either (1) By weeding as laid down under the noxious weeds act, or (2) Sterilization of the ground by chemicals.

Extensive experiments are under way at the present time, with chemicals, for the purpose of sterilizing the earth-works of irrigation ditches.

13. Sow Thistle.—Resolved, that this Convention go on record as being desirous of giving full co-operation to the Government in connection with the total eradication of the Perennial Sow Thistle.

The Department appreciates the splendid offer of assistance and co-operation from the U.F.A. organization.

14. Trapping Season for Muskrats.

—Whereas, the reason for trapping muskrats has been from March 1st, to April 30th, and

Whereas, it is desirable to prevent depletion of the supply;

Therefore be it resolved, that the season be shortened one month, starting at 12 o'clock noon on April 1st, and ending April 30th.

And that the Provincial Government be recommended to make a thorough enquiry into clauses of the Game Act respecting the trapping of muskrats with a view to general improvement of the same.

And be it further resolved, that we ask the Provincial Government to give a more rigid supervision in respect to the itinerant fur buyers.

The first part of the resolution will be given careful consideration before a policy is adopted for next season.

Respecting supervision of fur buyers—the Provincial Police have been asked to make careful inspection of all fur buyers' returns and to report to the Department of Agriculture any infringements of the Act. This inspection was undertaken in March of this year and is being continued.

15. Noxious Weeds.—Whereas, there is indication that certain noxious weeds, sow thistle in particular, are being brought into the country through the medium of settlers' effects and empty box cars;

Therefore be it resolved, the Dominion and Provincial Governments be asked to take steps to prevent this menace by applying inspection to point of loading as well as destination.

Section 18a provides that no person shall move settlers' effects and machinery within the Province if same has noxious weeds adhering to it. This gives the Department permission to inspect at loading points within the Province, and I may say that this has been done. We have naturally, no power when machinery or cars are loaded outside the Province, and must, therefore, wait until the cars reach their destination before taking action. We have on several occasions inspected cars passing through Edmonton and Calgary and other points, and have requested that they be cleaned. I do not see that it is possible to improve on the present system.

16. Threshers' Licenses.—Whereas, the Alberta Provincial Police and weed inspectors are unable to carry out their duties in regard to threshers' licenses and notices due to the fact that there is considerable delay in the issuing of licenses by the Provincial Government;

Be it resolved that licenses be issued by local justices of the peace, members of the Alberta Provincial Police or municipal secretaries.

In the middle of the season this year I learned that the branch taking care of this work was understaffed, so that applications for licenses were being held as long as two weeks. Extra help was immediately employed and I believe that the situation was corrected at once.

17. Bounty on Crows and Magpies.—Whereas, we believe that crows and magpies are doing harm by destroying partridges and other game and song birds' nests;

Therefore be it resolved, that a Provincial-wide bounty be put on crows and magpies.

Prizes are being offered by the Department of Agriculture to Rod and Gun clubs, to individuals and to schools, for those killing the greatest number of crows and magpies. This competition has been running for five years. It is estimated that 490,605 crows and magpies have been exterminated during this period.

NOTE: The U.F.A. Central Board in session on July 4th, recommended to the Provincial Government, with reference to No. 17 above, "that a small bounty be paid on crows and magpies."

18. Supplementary Revenue Tax.—Whereas, it was recommended to the tax commission by certain interests that the supplementary revenue tax be repealed and a tax on improvements was suggested, and

Whereas, the supplementary revenue tax is a fairer tax, in as much as it taxes people according to the natural advantage being based on unimproved land values, and

Whereas, a tax on improvements is a tax on industry and discourages progress;

Therefore be it resolved, that the supplementary revenue tax be not repealed and towns and villages collect their share of the general revenue on the same basis.

The resolution deals with two phases of one subject. In answer to the first it may be said that the supplementary revenue tax is not repealed, nor is it contemplated that it should be.

With regard to the second phase, that towns and villages should collect their share of the general revenue on the same basis. This has been the subject of various discussions in times past, when it has been pointed out that there is considerable inequality in the contribution that is made by the residents of the various municipalities by way of supplementary revenue tax. Under the Alberta Assessment Commission Act, it is intended that some equalization should be accomplished, and in doing so it may be necessary to depart from the single tax idea in these urban municipalities. I am sure there can be no objection to this as long as the general effect is to bring about a greater degree of equalization than now exists.

19. High School Laboratories.—Whereas, the number of accidents in high school laboratories is becoming serious;

Be it resolved, that in our opinion regulations for the proper protection of pupils, if there are such, should be more strictly enforced.

The experiment which led to the accident at Fleet is being dropped from the course of studies, and teachers will be instructed to use every precaution to prevent accidents in school laboratories.

20. Provincial Government's Road Building Policy.—Be it resolved, that we endorse the policy of the Provincial Government in carrying out an adequate road building program to be paid for out of current taxation and revenues and that we are opposed to the borrowing of any large sums of money for this purpose.

I am glad that the Convention has seen fit to approve of the road policy of the Government, but it appears that there has been some misunderstanding of the extent of that policy.

I note the resolution says that the policy be endorsed of carrying out an adequate road building program to be paid for out of current taxation and revenues, and that the idea of borrowing large sums of money be opposed. All of our main highway program is carried out with borrowed money. In addition to this, in 1929 there was appropriated \$650,000 of capital or borrowed money for grants to municipalities for the development of district and secondary highways.

In addition to this, there is each year expended from capital \$500,000 on the construction of bridges, and the preceding resolution has put forward the view that a much greater sum than this should be expended for that purpose. So it will be seen that the greater part of the annual program for highway and bridge improvements is conducted from borrowed money or capital account. In fact, I think it would be impossible to meet the present needs from current taxation, and feel that capital expenditure kept within reasonable bounds is absolutely necessary to attempt to meet the growing needs of the Province.

21.—Power to Regulate Traffic.—Resolved that we petition the municipal councils be given full power to regulate traffic on roads within their boundaries at all seasons of the year.

The wording of this resolution calls for full power to regulate traffic on all roads within municipal boundaries. My recollection is that in the discussion with the Executive which presented the resolutions to the Government, the idea was expressed that something less drastic than this was really in the minds of those who put forward the resolution. I think it is quite obvious that full power to regulate traffic on roads within a municipality would be impossible from a standpoint of uniformity of regulations throughout the Province. I think, however, there are some phases of regulation that might possibly be discussed, and those municipalities which are anxious to undertake such responsibility might make known to the Department their views as to just what powers they might wish to have given them. I am sure the Government will be glad to consider any such specific suggestions as the municipalities may wish to offer.

NOTE: The Central Board in summer session recommended "that some measure of control be granted municipalities particularly in regard to size of trucks and weight of loads which may be carried on their roads."

22. Amendment Municipal Act.—Whereas, we understand that the Government is considering bringing in a bill to amend the Municipal Act so that farm buildings will be assessed for taxation as improvements, and

Whereas, we believe this would tend to discourage the building of a good class of farm buildings which are an asset to the country;

Therefore be it resolved, that we are opposed to such form of taxation.

It is not contemplated that farm buildings will be assessed for taxation purposes.

23. Public Health Clinics.—Whereas, there appears to be a doubt in the matter of the continuance of the public health clinics;

Be it resolved, that we urge the necessity of not only the continuance of the clinic, but also the widening of its scope.

In discussion of this question of the travelling clinic before the advisory committee it was made clear that there was no intention of discontinuing the travelling clinic, but that if the Medical Council desired to provide this service and maintain the same high standard of work [at the same cost to the people, the Department would be glad to co-operate, but that in any case such a service was to be maintained.

24. Chiropractors.—Whereas, chiropractors have to go before a board composed mainly of medical men before they can practise in Alberta, and

Whereas, no licenses have been issued since 1924;

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this convention this restriction be removed, and chiropractors be allowed to practise in the Province of Alberta.

The question raised by this resolution is one touching on what should be the educational requirement of those setting themselves up as qualified to treat disease.

As I understand it, when the present act was passed it was considered funda-

mental that a knowledge of basic sciences on which any form of treatment should be based was considered necessary.

I understand from the reports of the Board appointed under this act that those who sat for the examinations in previous years failed because they were unable to meet the requirements of the Board of Examiners insofar as the basic sciences were concerned.

Examinations were held in 1925; three candidates submitted themselves for examination, but all three failed. Two of these candidates were re-examined in 1926, but were unsuccessful.

Notices of examination which was held on April 15th, 1929, was, at the request of the Board, published in the following papers:—Medicine Hat News, Calgary Albertan, Edmonton Bulletin, Edmonton Journal, Lethbridge Herald, Calgary Herald.

Letters were also written to all chiropractors who had written to the Department for information concerning the practice of chiropractic in the Province. Only one candidate sat for the examination. He passed in four subjects and failed in three, namely, Sanitary Science and Hygiene, Chemistry, Pathology and Bacteriology.

The Board decided that this candidate should be granted an interim license to practise chiropractic in this Province, providing he pays the sum of \$50 to take the supplementary examinations in the fall of this year.

The Chiropractic Board of Examiners is composed of the following members:—Dr. W. J. Botterill, Red Deer, Chairman; Dr. Edgerton Pople, Edmonton; Dr. Gordon P. Souch (Chiropractor), Edmonton; Dr. C. E. Messenger (Chiropractor), Calgary; Dr. A. Downs, University of Alberta.

25. Psychopathic Hospitals.—Urging the Government to provide psychopathic hospitals equipped to give effective early treatment of mental disorders.

The Government have had this question under consideration for the last year, and have now made arrangements for one floor of the new addition to the University Hospital being properly equipped and set aside for psychopathic cases.

26. Health Units.—Urging most strongly upon our rural municipalities the necessity of establishing such units as soon as possible throughout the Province of Alberta;

By an amendment to the Public Health Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, copy of which I am attaching hereto, the necessary authority was obtained for the establishment of full-time health units to which reference is made in this resolution.

To assist in the establishment of these units the Rockefeller Foundation is prepared to extend assistance up to 25 per cent. of the budget providing the Province is willing to advance assistance to the same extent. The Rockefeller Foundation stipulate that after a period of about three years when the work is established on a sound basis and the value of the service demonstrated, their grant will be withdrawn.

I am attaching here a circular prepared by the Department, giving information as to the advantages of the establishment of District Health Units. Copies of this circular have been forwarded to all local branches of the Women's Institutes, and I am writing to ask the President of the U. F. A. if they desire to have

copies of this circular forwarded to all Local branches of the U. F. W. A.

27. Good Will Day.—Whereas, at the preliminary meeting of the World Federation of Educational Associations in San Francisco, in 1923, a resolution was passed setting aside May 18th as International Goodwill Day, and

Whereas, following the suggestion of this resolution a custom is being established, not only in English-speaking nations, but also in other countries for the observance of this day in the national schools, and

Whereas, the Province of B. C. has officially recognized this day for the purpose stated above;

Therefore, we respectfully request that the Minister of Education authorize the annual observance of May 18th, as a World Goodwill Day in the public and high schools of the Province of Alberta.

The Government is prepared to proclaim May 18th World Goodwill Day.

28. One Man, One Vote.—Whereas, section 195, of the Municipal District Act provides that every corporation, the name of which is entered on the voters' list, may vote by any person being an officer, member or employee of the corporation, always provided such person shall before voting produce a certificate from the Head Office of the Corporation authorizing him to represent it, and shall make and subscribe the oath in Form 3;

Therefore, be it resolved, that Section 195 of the Municipal District Act be amended so as to make it clear that the right to more than one vote in a Municipal election is forbidden to any one person;

In cases where the representative of any corporation is already on the voters' list in his or her own name, such person shall vote only in his or her individual capacity. In cases where the representative of any corporation is not on the voters' list in his own name, such person shall be entitled to vote as the representative of the corporation already on the voters' list, when properly authorized and properly sworn. In cases where one person not on the voters' list in his own name, is the representative of more than one corporation appearing on the voters' list, such person shall vote for one corporation only when properly authorized and properly sworn.

This has also been taken care of by amendment to the Municipal District Act.

29. Stock Companies.—Whereas, a stock company holding a Dominion Charter can sell stock in Alberta without first complying with the Provincial regulation, and

Whereas, such stock companies sometimes sell shares that are worthless and thus cause the people of Alberta to lose their savings;

Therefore be it resolved, that we urge the Provincial Government to take such steps as are necessary to force all stock companies selling shares in Alberta to be passed by the Alberta Utilities Board or some other Provincial agency.

It is hoped that under the Security Frauds Prevention Act the conditions complained of in the resolution will be satisfactorily dealt with.

30. Dominion Educational System.—Whereas, the present system of different requirements for the same

(Continued on page 24)

Interests of the United Farm Women

The Rapid Pace of Change in Modern Life

A Writer Who Records Significant Features of Present-day North America—and Also Some Superficial and Silly Newspaper Slogans

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:

Ottawa has reached its loveliest stage I think when Parliament closes—loveliest as regards its trees and gardens and flowers. As regards weather it is not quite so delightful, for while we get it just as hot in the West and have no electric stoves on which to get dinner for the men coming from the fields, still it does get cool at nights and rest is possible. Even out of town here it does not get as cool as with us, and in the city the hot walls and sidewalks hold the heat and the nights are most trying.

Many of the streets are lined with beautiful shade trees and they are absolutely billowy with foliage. In the gardens the flowering shrubs and the iris and peony make beautiful pictures with the background of green lawns. Added to these, the beauty of the river and the canal and the artistic homes and Ottawa is indeed beautiful.

Nature gives us much to enjoy, but civilization today seems to demand much more. I have been interested in hearing of the opening of two gorgeous hotels in the East which seem to have anticipated and satisfied every desire mortal beings might have. At every turn we see and hear of the catering to the wealthy people of the country until it is no wonder that it takes a very level head, a very fine conception of life not to make money the goal of life, not of course for the mere amassing of money, but for the ease and harmony and comforts it can procure.

Changes in Modern Life

I have been very interested also in reading "Middletown" by Lynd (New York, Harcourt, Bruce and Company, publishers) published this year. It is a study of contemporary American culture and is most interesting, showing as it does by statistics in many instances the changes that are creeping, or to be more accurate, rushing into life on this continent. Some of the phases mentioned are not so apparent with us, but as both United States and Canada have in many instances the same conditions, they are very apt to produce very similar results. As it is the older, or rather as it has developed more quickly than we have, the results are often noticed there first, being noted first in the city and later in rural life.

The writers set about to gather contemporary statistics from a fairly typical city of medium size, realizing there is really no "typical city". They have, however, considered the following characteristics: a temperate climate; a sufficiently rapid growth to insure the presence of a plentiful assortment of the growing pains of contemporary social change; and industrial culture with modern high-speed machine production but not a one-industry town; a substantial local artistic life; the absence of any outstanding peculiarities or acute local problem; situate in what is generally called the

Middle West with a population between 25,000 and 50,000.

In speaking of its historical setting one sentence rather clearly shows the rapid changes we have seen in the past generation compared with many before. Speaking of the oldest inhabitant, an old physician: "Within the lifetime of this one man, local transportation has changed from virtually the 'hoof and sail' methods in use in the time of Homer; grain has ceased to be cut by thrusting the sickle into the ripened grain as in the days of Ruth," and it further goes on to enumerate many more changes of two generations.

In this study the writers have divided the activities of the people of the city into six main activities—getting a living; making a home; training the young; using leisure in various forms of play, art and so on; engaging in religious practices and engaging in community activities. The people they have divided into two classes in the reports—the Working Class and the Business Class—members of the first group addressing their activities in getting a living to things, while the second class address their activities to people.

A Few Points Noted

As this is a book of some five hundred pages, I can give you only a few points from it which I noted with interest. Many changes are recorded which I suppose would be called an improvement in life, but we are far from having attained an ideal existence yet.

For instance, they quote how an outsider might be mystified by the talk of "housing shortage" which hinders many of the people from having suitable homes, and the Social Service Bureau will tell of many families having to double up, and yet at the advertising Club's Friday luncheon he might sit beside a builder of homes who had great quantities of wood and nails and all other materials as well as idle carpenters and masons skilled in fabricating homes.

Contradictory Slogans

Also they quote that within the year the leading paper offered the following prescriptions for local prosperity: "The first duty of a citizen is to produce." Later on the same paper said: "The American citizen's first importance to his country is no longer that of citizen but that of consumer. Consumption is a new necessity. The way to make business boom is to buy." Then almost in the same breath it advises: "Better start saving late than never."

Under "Making a Home" they discuss marriage, child rearing, food, clothing and house work. In "Training the Young" the comparisons are most interesting and are discussed under various phases as: "Who Go to School"; "The Things the Children Learn"; "Those Who Train the Young". I might mention that this chapter begins with the following sentence: "In the school as in the

home, child training is largely left to the womenfolk."

Homework

They write: "Another innovation today is the more explicit recognition that education concerns bodies as well as minds." I might here digress to say I hope that this is an idea that will be thoroughly impressed on the minds of the educational leaders of Alberta, so thoroughly that they will realize that it does not tend to an all round education to have pupils working the prescribed number of hours at school and then follow it with hours of homework. That may educate or possibly only cram the mind, but it can not tend to the best physical development of growing boys and girls.

One chapter in "Using Leisure" is devoted to "Inventions Re-making Leisure," and they quote: "Why on earth do you need to study what's changing this country?" said a lifelong resident and shrewd observer of the Middle West. "I can tell you what's happening in just four letters A-U-T-O-,"—and a chapter is devoted to the changes the radio, the auto and the motion pictures have made.

Going on to "Community Activities" there is a chapter "Keeping Healthy" which has this significant statement. "As a group, Middletown physicians are devoting their energies to building up and maintaining a practice in a highly competitive field. Meantime one observes the situation of some fifty local doctors spending much time in sitting in their offices waiting for patients to come in and proffer the requisite money for treatment, "needing" as one of the ablest of them expressed in a professional memorandum to a group of associates, "a chance to grow in practice as well as professional attainments", while at the same time there are 38,000 people, most of whom have some physical defect greater or small needing correction, and are only in a relatively few cases having these defects treated by the best medical skill the city possesses.

Grounds for Hope

When dissatisfaction begins to be expressed both within and without the profession as to the present state of mismanagement of our health and its treatment, there is hope that the day will soon arrive when improvements will be made.

All through the book is most interesting. It is not a summer book, as it is too long for the busy farm woman, but one of extreme interest to go over at leisure and note the changes in private and community life that are being noted. Two dominant ones are a more general demand from both Workers and Business People for a higher education for their children, and another to be noted with regret: "For both working and business class no other accompaniment of getting a living approaches in importance the money received for the work."

Yours sincerely,
H. ZELLA SPENCER.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

"Eugenic reform is only 'thinkable' after social reformation has been achieved. The political problem comes first. Any systematized suppression of other persons is extremely dangerous."—From a recent London book review.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC

Floral U.F.W.A. Local held a very successful Child Welfare Clinic in June at the home of one of the members, Mrs. O. E. Jones. Although the weather was unfavorable there was a good attendance, reports Mrs. James Millar, secretary, 7 babies and 5 pre-school age children being examined. "At our regular June meeting," writes Mrs. Millar, "Mrs. Price, our Second Vice-President, gave a very interesting talk. All expressed their appreciation of this address."

TO DISCUSS SCHOOL BILL

The regular meeting of Helmsdale U.F.W.A. Local was held on June 26th at the home of Mrs. George Hobbs. Following the roll call, on miscellaneous hints, Mrs. Burkholder gave a paper on "The Premiers of Our Province" which was much appreciated. It was decided that the next meeting be devoted to studying the new school bill, and the Women's Institute were invited to take part in the discussion. The hostess, assisted by Miss K. Gadsen, served a delightful lunch.

AT NEWLANDS LOCAL.

Reports on the dance, candy sale and raffle held by Newlands U.F.W.A. Local, were given at the last regular meeting. The raffle of pillowslips donated by Mrs. Whitney, and worked by Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Peacock, brought in \$9.10. Altogether \$25 was cleared from the dance, says a letter from Mrs. J. Green, secretary. This Local has organized a ladies' soft-ball team, and made suits, red and black. They will play against the Newlands young girls at a lawn social to be held at the home of Mrs. Ed. Nettleton.

ADDRESSES ON GIRL GUIDES

Valley U.F.W.A. Local heard two addresses on Girl Guide work at a well attended meeting held on June 13th, says a report from the secretary, Mrs. Chas. Roggensack. Lady Rodney, Provincial Commissioner of Canadian Girl Guides and Mrs. Ellis, Provincial Secretary, were the speakers; Mrs. Tweedy gave a paper on Canadian literature. The members found the addresses very interesting, says Mrs. Roggensack. Mrs. S. Lisson presided and Mrs. Elmer Erikson, the hostess, served refreshments.

EXCELSIOR PICNIC

Excelsior U.F.W.A. Local (Whitla) held a most successful picnic on June 14th, clearing \$107. They have had the piano at the community hall reconditioned and tuned; paid for a double swing at the picnic grounds; and donated \$25 to the baseball club. They plan to buy an oil stove and dishes for the community hall kitchen. This Local meets on the first Saturday of the month for business sessions, and also holds a social afternoon on the third Saturday, to which the public are invited. Lunch is served, and ice cream sold at the social meetings.

ENTERTAIN NEIGHBORING LOCAL

Buffalo Hills U.F.W.A. recently invited Gleichen U.F.W.A. Local to be their guests at a meeting and picnic held at the Bow River. After a short business meeting, writes the corresponding secre-



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Provincial Treasurer

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W. V. NEWSON
Deputy Prov. Treasurer

"FOR THE LOVE OF PETE

Please withdraw my ads for Hampshire pigs and duck eggs as I am snowed under a foot deep with orders and completely sold out.
"You sure have a great little advertising paper."

The letter printed above was written by N. V. Fearneough of Morrin, to the Classified Advertising Section of

"The U.F.A."

Lougheed Building

Calgary

tary, Mrs. R. B. Jones, Mrs. McCrae gave a very interesting paper on "Jack Miner and His Bird Sanctuary." A ladies' quartette sang two numbers, and a mock wedding was staged, followed by contests. Then all gathered around two huge bonfires for a weiner roast, accompanied by cakes and ice cream. About one hundred ladies and children were present.

FAIRDONIAN VALLEY

Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. Local met at the home of Mrs. F. X. Weber on June 19th, says a report from Mrs. A. Gillies, secretary. "Twenty members answered the roll call with 'Helpful Hints.' A letter from Mrs. Zipperer, director, was read, and was followed by a discussion as to the form of next year's contest. Mrs. Smawley and Mrs. Rosister were appointed delegates, with Mrs. B. Weber as substitute, to the Killam convention. A G. Andrews, M.L.A., gave a splendid talk on public health, showing what the Department of Health was doing along that line. He also touched on old age pensions and drivers' licenses. After adjournment, tea was served by the hostess."

BATTLE BEAVER PROGRAM

Battle Beaver U.F.W.A. Local (Alliance) have prepared an interesting program for their meetings, which are held every third Saturday. A short paper on current events is a feature of each meeting, and the monthly bulletins from Central Office are discussed. Some of the topics for roll call are as follows: Pioneer experiences; an article from *The U.F.A.*; A Famous Woman; A Joke on Yourself; Suggestions for Threshers' Lunch; Favorite Cheese Recipe; Aunt Het; The Greatest Personage in History; Christmas Cake Recipe; Benefits from the U.F.W.A. A paper on "Pioneer Days" was given in May by Mrs. H. H. Turner; in June Miss Briggs contributed a paper on the Dalton School Plan; Mrs. Hoelling is to give a paper on young people's work in August, and Mrs. Pigeon will give one on Wills; Mrs. Bateman will speak on the school as a community centre; Mrs. E. T. Pillman on feeding hens for winter production and Mrs. Spehar on the origin of Thanksgiving Day.

CRAIGMYLE MEETINGS

Craigmyle U.F.W.A. Local has had some very enjoyable meetings recently according to a report from the secretary, Mrs. MacCrimmon. "On Thursday, May 23rd, we held a meeting in the Union Church, having as our guests members of Delia and Surprise U.F.W.A. Locals, in all a very large gathering. Our district director, Mrs. M. Banner, spoke on organization work and Mrs. Wyman, first vice-president, gave a very fine talk on legislation pertaining to women. Both addresses were exceedingly instructive and interesting. Tea and refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed. At our June 6th meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Nixon, we had a baby's shower; our new member is the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith, of Craigmyle. On June 20th, Craigmyle Local was entertained by Delia U.F.W.A. Local at Mrs. McCully's. Our members turned out 100 per cent strong, and we spent a wonderful afternoon, our hostess treating us to a right royal time. A very interesting program had been arranged, interspersed with music, and

after we all were seated in a lovely grove of trees, we listened to a very fine address by Mrs. Banner. A very dainty lunch was served."

DELIA JUNE ACTIVITIES

The June meeting of Delia Local was really a community picnic at the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McCully, says a report from the president of the Local, Mrs. G. E. Hewson. Craigmyle and Surprise U.F.W.A. Locals and Sentinel Hill W. I. were guests. Miss B. Deeprose gave a very instructive paper on home constructed playground equipment. Community singing, led by Mrs. E. Dunfield, was enjoyed by everyone. Mrs. Lowe and Mrs. E. Dunfield gave a delightful piano and violin duet. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in the beautiful grove. Mrs. Banner, U.F.W.A. Director, gave a short address, taking as her subject the aims of the U.F.W.A. Mrs. Banner dwelt on the three virtues, faith, hope and charity, as applied to the Locals and to the members. This address was heartily applauded. The hostesses, Mesdames McCully, E. Dunfield, Greer, H. Hoy, Sprouse and W. Carter served a real picnic lunch, with ice cream as a special treat.

This Local also held a joint meeting with the U.F.A. recently, to discuss the proposed new School Act. H. Moore, president of the U.F.A. Local, introduced the discussion, and was followed by G. A. Forster, M.L.A., who reviewed the provisions of the bill. Mr. Thorber, public school inspector, discussed the benefits of the bill as he saw them. A general discussion was led by S. S. DeMott, a local school trustee, and questions were replied to by Mr. Forster and Mr. Thorber. A. S. Newcombe led the audience in community singing. Lunch was served by the hostesses, Mesdames Simpson and I. Carter and Miss E. Hudgeon.

CO-OP. CHAIN DOES WELL

That co-operative chain stores can compete with the commercial chains is indicated by the progress made by the Soo Co-operative Mercantile Association at Sault Ste. Marie, according to Co-operation. In 1928 this co-operative made a net gain of \$38,000, increasing its sales to \$646,000. \$37,000 went back to stockholders, customers and employees, and \$1,000 was placed in the reserve fund. The Soo co-operative has a membership of 585 and operates a chain of stores. It is unique in operating a cash and carry store adjoining its main building, for those who want to take advantage of the lower prices which this makes possible. Delivery and credit can also be obtained, and the co-operative operates ten delivery trucks.

DISARMAMENT BY EXAMPLE

On 24th April the elections to the Danish Folketing (Lower House of Parliament) took place, and resulted in a majority for the Social-Democrats and Radicals, who fought upon proposals for the abolition of the army and the navy. The Socialists flooded the country with picture-posters, depicting the horrors of war, and special appeals were made to the women to vote against armaments.

The Senate is expected to refuse its assent to the measure transforming the army and turning the army and navy into police and coast guards. The

The Danish army consists of 12,000 trained men and the navy of four coast defence ironclads (a fifth is not yet completed), two small cruisers, 23 torpedo boats (built or building), and 14 submarines (built or building).—*The Gateway*.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A.* Pattern Department, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6545. Ladies' Morning Frock.

Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size with long sleeves, requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 35 inches wide. With short sleeves $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards will be required. For collar, cuffs, belt, and pockets of contrasting material $\frac{1}{2}$ yard will be required cut crosswise. The width at the lower edge of the Frock is $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Price 15c.

6560. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. To make Dress with bolero and with long sleeves, for a 10 year size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 36 inches wide. Without sleeves $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards will be required. The waist portions of contrasting material require $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 32 inches wide. Without bolero and sleeves the dress will require $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36 inch material. The neck bow requires $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of ribbon, and the sash $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of wider ribbon. Price 15c.

AIR PASSENGERS

In 1926 there were 6,000 passengers carried in Canada by air. In 1928 the number was 47,000. Over a quarter of a million miles of territory has been mapped by Canadian airmen.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

BANANA CREAM

Put into a bowl half-a-dozen ripe bananas, the juice of 2 lemons and 2 tablespoonsful of castor sugar. Beat to a cream. Add the well-beaten whites of 2 eggs to the mixture, and mix in lightly but well. Put in as many glasses as required, decorate with whipped cream and cherries or strawberries.

DON'TS FOR CANNING

DON'T fail to test jars with new rubbers before sterilizing.

DON'T try, at first, to can vegetables in any jars larger than a quart. The smaller the jar the easier it is to sterilize.

DON'T use old rubbers. It is cheaper to buy new rubbers than to lose your vegetables.

DON'T try to use a wide rubber on a screw-top jar. The wide rubbers fit the spring-top jar and the narrow rubbers the screw-top.

DON'T shorten the time of sterilization.

DON'T fail to seal jars tightly. See that the spring is adjusted to give good

pressure on spring-top jars and that the screw-top does not slip on gem jars.

DON'T let the heat down so that the water fails to boil. Keep it jumping.

DON'T use a doubtful sealing jar for vegetables. Put some easy keeping product such as pickles, jams or jellies in chipped or uneven jars.

DON'T use a dirty dish cloth to wipe off the top of the jar. It may undo all your work.

PERSERVING EGGS

Experiments in the perservation of eggs for household use have been carried on for a number of years by the Federal Department of Agriculture, and have shown two preservatives to be eminently satisfactory. These two are water-glass and lime-water; lime-water, however, has shown somewhat better results and is cheaper and pleasanter to use. It is prepared by slaking freshly burnt quick lime, thinning with water to the consistency of cream and further diluting at the rate of 1 pound of lime to 5 gallons of water. It may be used at once, or allowed to settle and the clear upper fluid used. The eggs are placed in a crock or barrel, covered with the lime-water and stored in a cool place. A circular giving more detailed instructions may be secured from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

The U.F.A. Juniors at the Co-operative Institute

Dear Juniors:

"The world is so full of a number of things,
"I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings,"

seems to be particularly true of the lives of our Junior members. There always seems to be something interesting and exciting to do. For months we were all just as excited as could be over the Junior Conference, and that was no sooner over than the Co-operative Institutes appeared on the horizon, and once more we began to prepare for another interesting week.

This year the Institutes were held at three different places, Lethbridge, Olds and Vermilion. Of course, we couldn't be at all three places, so we chose the one nearest home, and attended the Olds Institute. One of the most attractive features of the Co-operative Institutes was the fact that Juniors had all their expenses paid, and this made it easy for Locals to send delegates even if they had no funds in the treasury. That this offer was taken advantage of is plainly seen in the number of Juniors in attendance. At Olds there were 87 young people, 51 of whom were sent by Junior Locals. At Vermilion there were 83 young people and at Lethbridge 66.

Of course, not having attended Vermilion or Lethbridge, we cannot tell you what took place there unless we just repeat what the program says, but we were at Olds and missed very little of what took place there, and we certainly had a most enjoyable time.

A Juniors' Favorite

Perhaps, from the standpoint of the Juniors, the best lecture on the program was the one on "Ethics in Co-operation" by Prof. Clyde King of Philadelphia, and I don't think there was any one Junior who did not thoroughly enjoy and appreciate that "special talk to Juniors." In our opinion, Professor King was the most interesting speaker on the program, and even his "Co-operative Finance" which sounds as if it might be terribly dry, was exceedingly interesting.

Mr. Ottewell's lecture and lantern slides of Old England and Scotland was very splendid and we enjoyed it immensely, as we did Hon. Mr. Hoadley's talk which followed it.

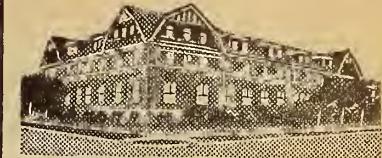
The community singing was greatly enjoyed every day, and so were the baseball and volley ball games, although some of us found it necessary to visit the drug store and invest in rubbing oil after the first game. One morning we all went on a hike, and coming home the leaders bought us each an ice-cream cone, so we all enjoyed that too.

President Wood's Address

But there were other items of interest and one of special interest to every one present, and that special one was the address delivered by our U.F.A. President, H. W. Wood. Dr. Wood spoke of the necessity of community co-operation; of keeping our U.F.A. Locals alive for the purpose of working together to solve our own problems, and was most eloquent in his appeal to the members to continue to work for the Cause.

Then the staff of the Wheat Pool office in Calgary entertained us one evening with a musical program and two one-act plays. The whole entertainment

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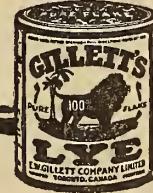
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Please Mention

"The U.F.A."

was exceptionally good, and we enjoyed it and appreciated it immensely.

Dr. E. G. Nourse of the U.S. Department of Economics also gave a splendid "Talk to the Juniors" which we found very interesting, and his talk to the general session was excellent too. Professor J. T. Horner was another visitor from "over the line" who gave us very valuable and interesting information on co-operation in the United States.

And of course, we had the opportunity of hearing many of our own Alberta men in many interesting and instructive talks on the various phases of co-operation. The Dairy Pool, the Poultry Pool, Wheat Pool, Livestock Pool and Wool Pool were all covered in the talks of the various leaders in the different branches.

Then too, we had a banquet, given by the Government, at which we had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. A. H. Warr, U.F.W.A. President, Hon. Mr. Brownlee, and Mr. Jackman of the Wheat Pool, who is in charge of the Canadian Wheat Pool in the Argentine. Following the banquet, we had a short dance in the school auditorium.

On the last night we had a dance to close the Institute "in good style," and this was attended by many resident in the Olds District, and was a huge success.

This closing dance was a feature of all three Institutes, as was the banquet, and one thing of interest to those in the Lethbridge District is the fact that the boys attending that Institute had the privilege of camping out in lovely Henderson Park, where there is a lake in which they could take their "morning dip" every day.

From the Junior standpoint at least the Institutes were a great success, and we hope that next year even more will take advantage of this splendid opportunity.

Fraternally yours,
EDNA M. HULL,
Secretary.

MINISTERS DEAL WITH RESOLUTIONS (Continued from page 19)

grade in the different Provinces of the Dominion makes an unnecessary expense for parents moving from one Province to another and often causes loss of standing for the pupils, and

Whereas, a system whereby teachers from the different Provinces of the Dominion could interchange without further examination, would make for a greater unity for the Dominion;

Therefore be it resolved, that we ask the Departments of Education in the different Provinces to co-ordinate and make this possible.

The difficulties encountered in the attempt to devise a course of study satisfactory to the people of this Province indicates that the establishing of a uniform course acceptable to the people of all the Provinces would be almost an impossibility.

A large measure of reciprocity in teachers' certificates has, however, been established, so that teachers who have had training in another Province, equivalent to that required in Alberta, are eligible for certificates in this Province. The same is true of Alberta teachers going elsewhere.

31. Red Ink on Ballots.—Whereas, it is a practice in certain municipal districts having a considerable illiterate vote for the persons in charge of municipal elections to have printed on the ballots in one color of ink the

name of the candidate whose election they favor, and names of the other candidates printed in ink of a different color, and

Whereas, we believe this to be contrary to the spirit of election by secret ballot, and

Whereas, the present immigration and naturalization laws of the Federal Government tend to increase the percentage of illiterate voters in municipal elections;

Therefore, be it resolved, that Section 217, of the Municipal District Act be amended so as to provide that the names of all candidates in Municipal elections shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written in ink of the same color.

Effect has been given to this in legislation by amendment to the Municipal District Act last Session.

32. Telephones in Schools.—Requesting the Dominion Weather Bureau to phone in advance so that people may be prepared for blizzards and that to make it workable the Provincial Government require all school trustees to install telephones wherever practical in school houses and provide a nominal rental for its use.

With reference to the installation of telephones in rural schools, it is possible to place telephones in these schools, providing the construction conforms to our cost limitations laid down for rural subscribers. We would not agree to a special rate for these schools, as the present rental is a very reasonable one, and any reduction would be penalizing the Telephone System very heavily. There are many rural schools adjacent to our lines now which have no telephone, and which could be installed with very little cost. If a list of rural schools and location could be submitted, we would submit the cost of installation and the annual rental of each.

Telephones in town schools, where we have a telephone exchange, will, in the majority of cases, require very little work, and can be handled on ordinary routine.

33. Meteorological Reports.—Resolved that this convention ask the Provincial Government to furnish meteorological reports daily to the central telephone offices which would be available to subscribers.

The passing of this information daily to each telephone office throughout the Province would impose a task, which regardless of the cost, would seriously interfere with both our local operating and traffic on the toll lines.

We have over 312 exchanges and 291 toll offices or a total of 600 points which would have to be called. With very few exceptions each point would have to be called from a centre checking point, of which there are 114. It would be necessary to call each of these centre checking points from Calgary, Edmonton, or Lethbridge individually, owing to their being on different circuits. Even where two or more are on the same circuit, it is difficult to have each operator remain on the line at the same moment, owing to their having to attend to calls on the local board.

Another angle to this subject is the information which would be given, even if plans were made to handle it. The local meteorological stations take the readings of their various instruments at 5.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. each day. These are summarized at various centres, and the results wired to Toronto. These centres can forecast local conditions fairly

well as regards to rain, etc., but not for any storm disturbance which may be brewing at a distance. This information can only be gathered at Toronto, and it is between 9.30 and 10.00 a.m. before this is received in Edmonton or Calgary. Local storms and blizzards may occur without any warning, about four or five o'clock, even though the early morning readings gave no indication. If any unusual readings are received by Toronto, special readings are asked for from the centres throughout the day, and the course of the disturbance followed, but the final forecast may not be received till after the daily calls have been made.

For these reasons, the Telephone Department would not agree to the sending out of these reports as suggested in the resolution.

34. Municipal Act.—Resolved, that the Legislature change the Municipal Act, so that where an assessed elector living on rented land in the same division, his wife, sons or daughters shall have the same right to vote as though he were actually living on his own assessed land.

There is considerable opposition to this proposed change from the Municipal Districts Association. It will be discussed with them further, when the whole matter will be given consideration.

Correspondence

TOWN AND COUNTRY

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Kindly give me space in your columns to make my protest against the sentiments expressed in Mr. D. L. Thompson's letter, in your issue of the 15th of June.

It would seem that Mr. Thompson has never heard of the co-operative way of doing things; in these days of Pools and acknowledged advantages of centralization, his sentiments of the advantages of numerous butchers and bakers and candlestick makers seems to me altogether out of line. The statement that the country and town are equally necessary to each other, would be better made with qualifications. The human body can exist without the hand or foot but the heart's action is vital.

If Mr. Thompson is correct, then why does not our Immigration Department put on a drive for more merchants, doctors, bankers, lawyers, and all those who depend mostly for a living upon the success of agriculture, yet do not make agricultural pursuits their occupation.

The arguments Mr. Thompson puts up re taxation also make me think he has not heard of the co-operative way.

Yours truly,
Mayerthorpe, Alta. A. E. SHERRATT.

A WHEAT POOL RESOLUTION

Editor *The U.F.A.*:

Greater understanding and fuller responsibilities must be developed in order to make our co-operative marketing enterprise—the Wheat Pool—the success that it ought to be.

In some districts great interest is taken. This is particularly true of District C-2, where discussion centres around the resolution on: "Economic principles and co-operative Pool objectives." The contention is by those opposed that the resolution is detrimental to the best interest of the Pool.

I hold that that contention is not borne out by facts, and therefore, in the

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Driver's Licence—Fee 50c

On and after July 1st, 1929, no person shall drive a motor vehicle on a highway in Alberta unless such person is in possession of a subsisting driver's licence or chauffeur's licence. The penalty is a severe one for driving without a licence.

No driver's licence shall be issued to any person under the age of sixteen years. If the applicant is between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, the application must bear the signature of the parent or guardian that the applicant is competent to drive a motor vehicle and is familiar with the motor vehicle laws of the Province and the rules of the road.

Application cards may be obtained from any Alberta Police Officer, Clerks of the Court, dealers in motor vehicles, issuers of licence number plates, or from the postmaster in any town or village, and when completed should be forwarded with the fee of fifty cents for the licence to the Motor Vehicle Branch Office at either Calgary, Lethbridge or Medicine Hat, or to the Office of the Deputy Provincial Secretary at Edmonton.

In addition to severe penalties for driving whilst intoxicated, reckless driving and other offences against the Act, the licence may be suspended or cancelled.

A SUMMARY OF THE CHIEF POINTS A MOTOR DRIVER MUST KNOW.

You MUST—

1. Keep to the right when meeting, or being overtaken by, other vehicles.
2. Not drive a motor vehicle whilst under the influence of liquor, nor in a reckless manner.
3. Never obstruct the highway, nor willfully hinder free passage of other traffic.
4. Give audible warning of approach whenever necessary.
5. Stop on signal or request of constable in uniform or person in charge of horse.
6. Secure car against being started, if left unattended.
7. Carry your driving license when driving. Produce it to constable on demand. Never lend it to anyone else.
8. See that your vehicle carries correct registration marks, properly visible.

DRIVE CAREFULLY

KEEP TO THE RIGHT



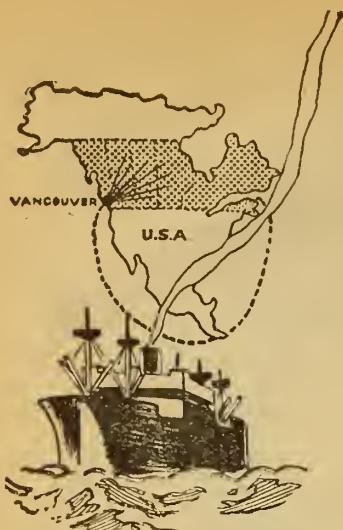
25 Branches Across Canada

Halifax, Saint John, Quebec City, Montreal (2), Ottawa, Toronto (4),
Hamilton (2), Brantford, London (2), Windsor, North Bay, Winnipeg (3),
Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver.

Hon. J. E. BROWNLEE, Provincial Secretary.

SAFETY FIRST—
The most important principle
of the Road.

E. TROWBRIDGE, Deputy Provincial Secretary.



Your Growing Markets

OCEAN freight rates are low. The rail haul is short from the Port of Vancouver to you. These two factors cut freight costs on merchandise from Eastern Canada to your district. The "Via Vancouver" route builds up your Western port, gives you a wealthier market for your prairie products. Does merchandise to your community come "Via Vancouver?"



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interest of full consideration and free discussion, shall in an itemized manner deal with the resolution and interpret its purport and meaning in the hope by so doing, of being able to clear and raise the ideological understanding amongst the membership.

The Resolution

In the first place, it starts by: "Resolved that the Alberta Wheat Pool must adopt an aggressive policy in the interest of the farmers." Surely, in view of the opposition offered by the grain trade, that is essential. Further, it must be kept in mind that the Pool was organized by the farmers to help the farmers to secure a square deal in selling their wheat. That this has not been done yet to the extent it could be, must be apparent to all. Competition must be displaced by co-operation. To do so is the function of the Pool. This can be done only by pursuing an aggressive policy in the interest of the farmers.

Second: "and co-operative economics as basis and guide in all dealings." That means that the Pool must as far as possible adhere to co-operative economics in contradistinction from competitive economics. That is, the Pool must recognize that useful work is the source of all wealth and that the producers have the right to demand the full social value of the things they have produced. This is a truism that can't be refuted. And if the members, delegates and the Directors of the Pool don't believe in that, it proves that they are not organizing to secure a square deal for the producers through co-operation, but only a few more cents per bushel under the present competitive system. But even in that they will fail because of the adjustments that the relation of prices of commodities are subject to under the present competitive system.

Third: "and too, in the educational propaganda, set forth that the farmers farm the land, but that others farm the farmers." That, too, is a fact that no one can deny. It was the recognition of this fact more than any other that made the organization of the Wheat Pool possible. The agricultural wealth of Canada is, according to the last census report, only a little over eight billion dollars. The rural population comprise half the people in Canada. The total wealth of Canada is estimated at over thirty billion dollars. This leaves twenty two billion dollars worth of wealth to divide among the rest. This gives an idea how the farmers have fared as wealth producers. Surely this is proof sufficient that somebody has farmed the farmers!

How Farmers Are Exploited

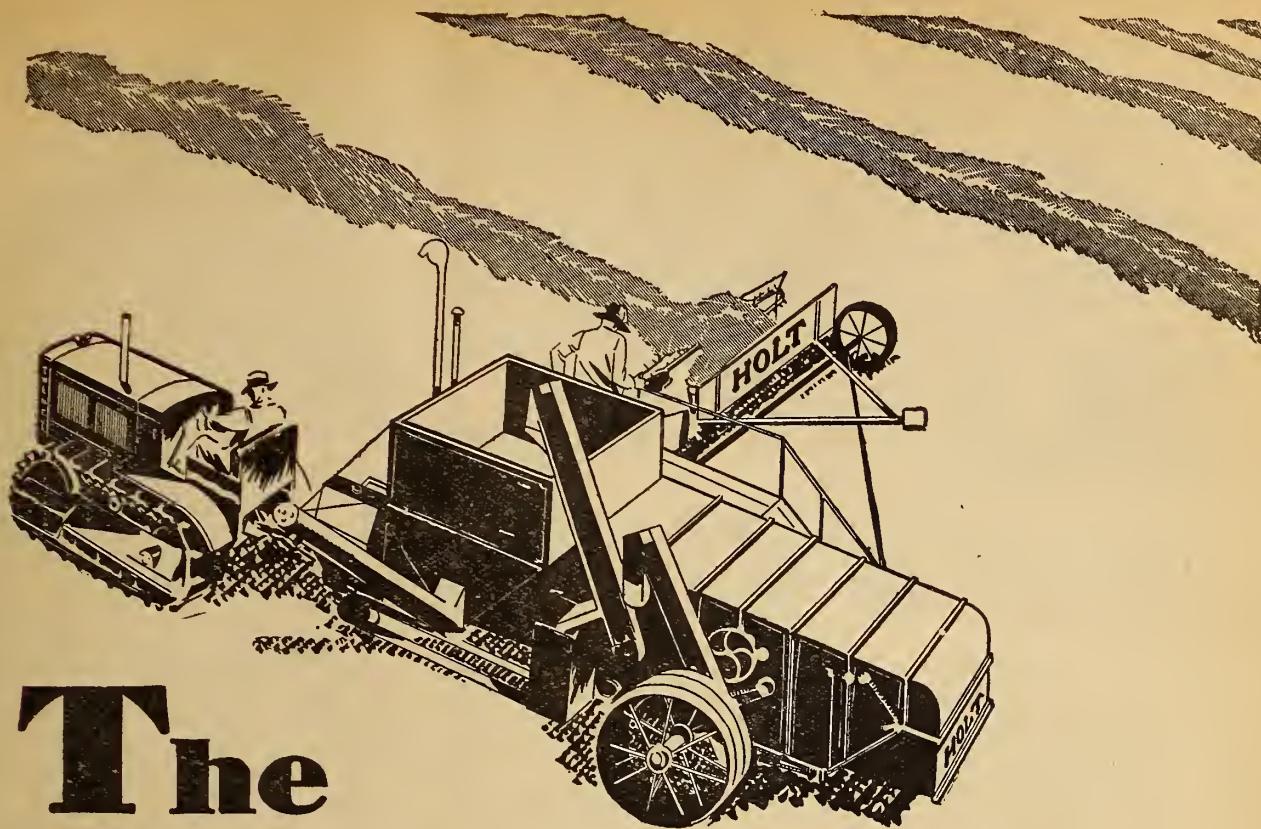
Fourth: "By pointing out clearly how the farmers are exploited." That has not been done to the extent it should be. Agriculture being the basic industry, supplies the material for food and clothing for all the rest. A bushel of wheat, a pound of beef, a dozen of eggs, a quart of milk, and wool and cotton have at all times about the same nutritive value as food, or strength in use for clothes. Yet these and all other commodities are subject to great fluctuations of prices. This is because under the present economic system everything is produced for sale. The use of the things is a secondary consideration. Moreover, the value of the commodities produced is based on the average socially necessary labor-time embodied in their production. Those who produce fastest and cheapest become the pace-setters and the price-fixers. Thus

experience shows that despite every new and improved method of increasing production, the producers have not received the benefit from it that they should. This because the producers have under the competitive system been reduced to the status of commodities also. The prices we, as farmers, receive for our products are determined by supply and demand and organized control is to some extent a factor. Thus we sell the products of our labor. For these we receive on an average our commodity price. That price is determined by what we as farmers on an average require to maintain ourselves and families at such living standards that we can carry on. That there are exceptions to this is admitted, but they only prove the rule. The fact is that the agricultural industry has been in the past and even now is carried on at a loss. Of that the general indebtedness of the farmers is positive and irrefutable evidence. Nor is there much chance for any great improvement within the present system. Nevertheless the Wheat Pool has been a means of attaining improvement to the extent of its power. But it seems that the extensive adoption of power farming is already tending to overproduce and thereby lower the prices. The Wheat Pool is confronted with that condition now. The fact that so many farmers are still outside the Pool will make it very difficult to cope with the situation. Even the Pool members are not giving the situation the consideration that they should. Nevertheless, the situation has got to be met, and the only means we have is more organization. As it is, the non-pool farmers are competing against the Pool. They, according to grain companies' reports, put millions of dollars in the grain dealers' hands. What is needed is hundred per cent Pool control.

The Solution

Fifth: "And to advise them that the solution of this condition lies in organizing strongly enough to take control of their own affairs." Surely, after what has been pointed out before, everybody will admit that is the solution of the problem. Since the present competitive system can no longer satisfy the need of the people, it becomes necessary to organize a co-operative system to do so. To do so all industrial activities must be carried on on a co-operative basis. Much of this is already effected. What is needed now more than anything else is that the common people begin to realize their position and power and ability to deal with it. These are the thoughts that the Pool in its educational propaganda must set forth.

Sixth: "But that complete control and freedom can be secured only by doing away with the present competitive system and in the place thereof establish a co-operative system of production and exchange administered under farmers' and workers' control." Until that is done the best we can do is to co-operate in order that we may compete. Competition and co-operation cannot exist together. Competition has outlived its usefulness. Co-operation must take its place. The present trend of developments demonstrates that clearly. The co-operative movement must work in conformity with this trend, because necessity compels action along that line. The fact is, the power to consume and the power to produce must be equalized. This can be done only by providing purchasing power through payment of such remuneration for products produced and other useful services rendered as will be equal in value to the products produced. Then production and consumption will be equalized. (Continued on page 33)



The search for GOLD

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models of the Holt combine. Leveling attachments can be had, too, to obtain maximum operating and separating efficiency on rolling hills. See your "Caterpillar" dealer for particulars.

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 Calgary, Alta.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Packing Plant Policy of Pool Adds to Interest in Sign-Up Campaign

Excellent Progress Reported from All Parts of Province—Results now Rest on Loyalty and Energy of Members of Local Associations

The sign-up is progressing with good results all over the Province. Members of the Provincial Board who have for the last month been meeting with the Local Associations in their Annual and general meetings where they have been explaining the policy of the Pool and its objective in acquiring packing house facilities and arranging the details for the house to house canvass for contracts, report good interest and support for the next Pool period.

A. B. Claypool who spoke before the three Co-operative Institutes at Lethbridge, Olds and Vermilion, reports great interest at all points and a strong desire on the part of most producers to take the forward step in carrying production clear through to the consumer by way of packing plants and cold storage.

Fred McDonald has had good meetings throughout the territory of the Castor-Coronation, Stettler and Buffalo Lakes and Medicine Valley Associations. They are all proceeding with their drive and sending in contracts very fast.

Mr. Stearns reports good success in the Alexandra Birch Lake, St. Paul and Smoky Lake Associations.

Donald MacLeod is meeting with good success in all the Associations north and west of Edmonton.

Frank Marple reports that in Grande Prairie, Spirit River and north of the Peace, the sign up is proceeding very well.

J. E. Evanson is holding a great many meetings south of Calgary and reports that the sentiment is favorable.

A. B. Claypool is attending the Annual meeting of the Pincher Creek Association, July 13th, and the Southern Alberta Association, July 26th, to put before these two large Associations the story of the Livestock Pool.

Producers adjacent to Calgary and Edmonton are receiving very favorably the idea of the formation of a new Local Association at both points, and country meetings are going forward to spread information among the producers of these districts.

A new Association was formed from Three Hills to Delburne, called the Westbank Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, which takes in the old Elnora Association with some new territory. This Association is so named because it lies on the west bank of the Red Deer River. Contracts are being signed very freely in this district.

The same is true of the Acme Association, which has extended its territory to include Biseeker and shipping points north of the new C.P.R. line.

Inquiries are coming in from new territory where we are satisfied Associations will be formed in districts where heretofore it has been impossible to give service.

Considering the Province as a whole, prospects are very bright for a good sign-

up for the next Pool period. Results now rest on the loyalty and energy of the members of the Local Associations in seeing that the canvass is proceeded with thoroughly and speedily.

Local Associations Hold Annual Meetings

Strong Sentiment in Favor of Co-operative Packing Plant Among Membership

Alexandra Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association held their annual meeting at Vermilion on June 20th, with a large attendance of members from all parts of the territory served by the association. The financial statement showed the association to be in a strong position, with a substantial increase in volume of business over the previous year. H. N. Stearns, vice-president of the Pool, addressed the meeting, outlining the development of the Pool and explaining the plans for the future. The meeting was strongly in favor of establishing co-operative packing plants, and the membership are signing the new contract. A number of meetings have been held in this territory, and no opposition has been encountered in the membership.

The annual meeting of Birch Lake Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association was held at Innisfree on June 22nd, and H. N. Stearns gave an address. The financial statement showed a substantial surplus and showed also that the association had experienced considerable growth in the last year, having doubled its volume of business and increased its membership. All of this shows increased confidence in the Pool. The packing plant scheme has the unanimous support of this association, and the sign-up of the new contract is under way. One member, who thought the contract had terminated at the annual meeting of the Pool, decided to try the buyers with a 400-lb. sow, and was offered 3 cents per lb. Not being satisfied, he sought his old friend the manager of the co-op. and enquired as to price. He was informed it would be 6.50 or 7 cents. The sow was shipped

by the association, and netted 6.50. This man is signing the new contract.

Meetings were held at several points in this territory during the week beginning July 8th.

Another series of meetings is being held in the St. Paul district, following the annual meeting of the St. Paul Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association on July 11th, at which Mr. Stearns will speak.

A series of meetings will be held in the Vilna, Bellis and Smoky Lake territory from July 16th to July 19th inclusive, and will be addressed by H. N. Stearns and Walter Lukasanevich, vice-president of the Birch Lake association.

E. C. Acorn, of Peers, held a very successful meeting at Hattonford, in connection with the sign-up campaign, receiving a 100 per cent sign-up of old members and some new signers.

ACTION URGED BY WETASKIWIN

(Continued from page 9)

political fears arising from religious questions, the Government had made absolutely no effort to find a remedy.

Mr. Irvine dealt at considerable length with the budget and the tariff policy of the administration. The Liberal party had declared that the tariff method of collecting revenue was the most unfair and wasteful ever devised, and that for every dollar which finds its way to the treasury as a result of the tariff, three dollars went to the protected interests.

After a declaration like that, the party which made it collected \$185,000,000 by the tariff for the treasury each year. If the declaration referred to were correct, then in order to put \$185,000,000 into the treasury by means of the tariff, \$740,000,000 had to be collected from the people, \$555,000,000 of which went to the protected class.

Mr. Irvine's address, which brought most vividly before his audience the achievements which independence or partyism has made possible, and the nature of the great problems which call for solution, had an excellent reception. To a considerable number of those present, who had had no previous opportunity to hear the speaker, many of the recent chapters in the history of our public life came as a revelation of the possibilities of advancement which a free group in Parliament, responsible only to the people, has made possible.

On the second day of the convention, resolutions were dealt with, and a very interesting address was delivered by L. J. McKenzie, Wheat Pool fieldman. The subject of organization work was taken up, and a useful discussion took place. It was decided to continue the policy of carrying on a campaign for membership through the Locals where these are active, the officers concentrating their attention upon unorganized territory. At the close of the day's proceedings, those in attendance paid a visit to the experimental station.

Officers Elected

Officers of the Association, elected at the convention, were as follows: presi-

dent, Henry Young, Millet; first vice-president, Mrs. C. Dowdell, Millet; second vice-president, Robert Haskins, Clive. Directors: Leduc, Mr. Latam, of Bremner, J. E. Cook, Conjuring Creek; Wetaskiwin, Alex. Cummings, Wetaskiwin; Ponoka, Mrs. Howard Russell, Ponoka; Lacombe, L. G. Snow, Bentley. The board appointed Mrs. Dowdell secretary-treasurer for the coming year.

POWER INVESTIGATION.
(*Alberta Labor News.*)

Another step in the power policy of the Edmonton city council has resulted in Superintendent Cunningham of the city power plant and Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, taking a trip to the East to confer with Ontario Hydro officials and others in the matter of the investigation which will be jointly carried on by the City of Edmonton and the Province of Alberta in connection with power development in Edmonton and the northern and central parts of the Province.

Every move made by the city council majority but further indicates the capacity of the labor aldermen to deal with the big problem of future power supply. From the very beginning, as the *Labor News* has said before, there has been wise, careful and thorough action on the part of the council. Faced with strenuous efforts on the part of private interests to gain control of the city utilities, backed by high pressure propaganda in the interests of the power trust, the Labor members of the council have gone about their work, and have succeeded in interesting the Provincial Government to the extent that it sends one of its Ministers to the East to study the situation from the standpoint of the Government.

From the first the Labor men on the council have seen in the Edmonton situation the key to power development in central and northern Alberta. With that in their minds, they saw the advantages of securing the co-operation of the Provincial authorities. This latter they have done to a remarkable degree.

If in the next few years, as seems probable, the Provincial Government takes hold of the power development of Alberta much of the credit for the kind of co-operation which will make such development successful will rest at the doors of the Labor members of the Edmonton city council of 1929. And, incidentally, if they accomplish their objective they will save the citizens of Edmonton many millions of dollars.

SUPPORTS CO-OPERATION

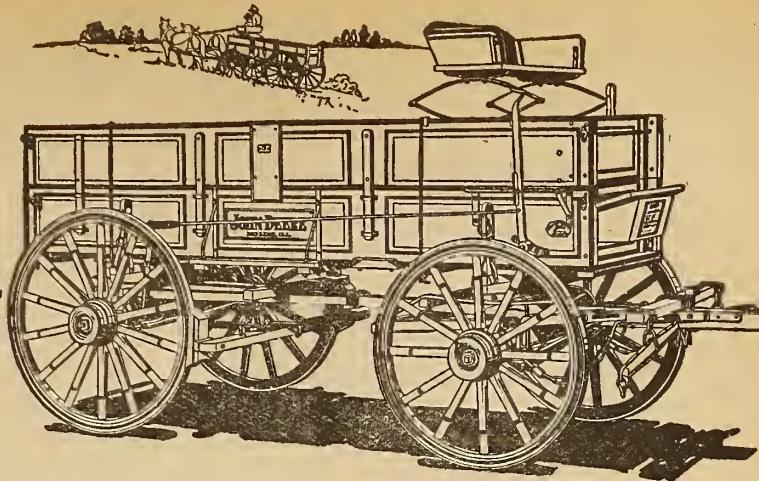
The Canadian Colonizer, published by the Departments of Colonization, Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Canadian National Railways, devotes a page section to the progress of co-operation in Canada. The editor, Colin G. Groff, was formerly publicity commissioner for the Alberta Government.

A STATE MONOPOLY

"Broadcasting has been made a state monopoly in Belgium and provides for the establishment of a national broadcasting institute," states a despatch.

The new organization which is to control broadcasting will be regarded as a public educational body, respecting every liberty of thought and opinion.

"Never display a wound—except to a physician."—Bagshot.



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U.F.A. Veterans' Section

REPLIES TO "EMPIRE SETTLER"

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Having seen "Empire Settler's" letter, I have come to the conclusion that one can always learn something to correct wrong impressions. In the first place, I have been under the impression that all abandoned farms under the S.S.B. which later were settled upon by Empire settlers were fixed up (buildings) and a certain amount of summer-fallow done; then revalued with a decent cut in price to the newcomer, and if this is not so, in my opinion the new settler has not got a ghost of a chance of making good.

My greatest kick has been that the Government would take a big loss on stock and equipment, cut down the price of the land and put a new settler on, sooner than keep the original settler on the land and give him these benefits.

I quite agree with E.S. about keeping a family and paying for the land on a quarter section. It is almost impossible and one certainly has to go without a lot of necessities, but I have yet to hear of any soldier settler getting a \$1200.00 reduction on revaluation and I have talked to quite a number of settlers personally. I have not heard the result of my application yet.

As regards getting rid of the S.S.B., "Empire Settler" probably does not know that it is now the Land Settlement Board and has been ever since they started bringing in the Empire settlers. I don't know what the supervisors do for Empire settlers, but with us they are only collectors and I don't see why we need collectors at a salary of \$150 a month and expenses, or rather \$1800.00 a year, to visit a man once or twice in the fall if he can make his payment or to camp on his doorstep if he can't.

ANOTHER
SOLDIER SETTLER.

—

EMPIRE AND SOLDIER SETTLERS

Editor *The U.F.A.*:

I have read with great interest the subsequent letters appearing in your valuable paper since my own letter was published in the issue of April 15th, and references to same, and I would like, if I may, to enter into more fully and try to explain some points taken up.

The primary object of my letter was to try to bring before the public the true aspect of the situation of the soldier settler, and how revaluation will affect his affairs.

Reason for Empire Scheme

The soldier settlement scheme was started as a token of respect and gratitude of all sincere citizens of this country for the benefit of returned men of Canada who had given some of the most important years of their lives in defense of their country, to aid them to reestablishment in civilian life once again, and it was only when this proved, on the whole, a gigantic failure, that the Immigration Department and Soldier Settlement Board brought forward the Empire Scheme, losing sight of the main object aimed at in the beginning. The Empire settler should benefit in so far as the S.S. officials are so much the wiser, at the expense of the soldier settler.

The Empire settler is already finding out the true value of the S.S. Board places that should have been revalued years ago. It is up to him to co-operate with Soldier settlers asking for revaluation according to individual cases.

I feel I was quite justified in all I said in my previous letter, for the S.S. Board should have rectified their blundering before spreading out with the Empire Scheme. The idea, or ideal should I say, of both schemes the public approve of, but latterly there has been more criticism than approval for very obvious reasons.

When so much is at stake there is not room for inefficiency and surely the Board has run long enough to "weed out" the inefficient officials, as they in their turn weeded out the "misfits" of the Soldier Settlers on the land.

Mr. Stewart as Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Forke, are both men who should understand farming conditions, but they do not seem to interfere.

The Soldier Settlement blunder calls for true statesmanship, not for what will suit the party. If Canada had used the same methods in preparing for war, the Canadians would have arrived a year or two too late, and it is more important to organize to build up homes than to destroy them. Where are the true men in authority?

The Soldier settler is scattered around on the land and we need leaders in authority, patriotic men prepared to right a wrong, for we are in the right and should win out in the end.

Organize in the U.F.A.

As the Soldier settler in most cases is on his last legs financially, instead of allowing the Board to take all he has, why not organize, subscribe to a fund held by say the U.F.A. organization, prepared to defend settlers' interests, appoint a board and secretary-treasurer of our own for this work of revaluation, the chief points to work for being fair representation when land is first revalued, so saving further delay and expense and to provide counsel truly working in the interests of soldier settlers.

The presence of each settler as his case comes forward should be arranged. I must say I have been disappointed in the G.W.V.A. in not supporting our cause more publicly. Perhaps their attention is chiefly on reestablishment as applied to other industries, and no doubt a great number of members are on the staff of the S.S. Board.

It was questioned, why not revaluation for all settlers? In the first place, some Soldier settlers being already established in civil life found only a small loan necessary, and therefore, clear of difficulties, find no need of revaluation; also some will be satisfied with revaluation received, not going in too deeply and are not in the hole as most are; but I take it revaluation was found necessary to relieve the Soldier settlers overloaded financially due to fluctuations of prices caused directly by the war, and therefore no fault of their own, and it was generally recognized that a fair revaluation was not possible if done at a flat rate.

I notice in the papers the Government is now doing the same for Canadian civilians who suffered war losses—presuming, no doubt, all soldiers are now established, instead of being the opposite as is the true state of affairs. According to plans, it has been left to the "Machinery of the Board" to first revalue (the reason most soldier settlers do not expect satisfaction) and then, if not satisfactory, the Soldier settler can appeal to court in the

distant future and by the time this is accomplished, they figure the Soldier Settler will have to accept their decision or go under, but speaking for myself (and I am sure I voice the feelings of most returned men on the land) I am prepared to fight for family and home just as keenly as any soldier in France.

Circumstances alter cases, depending on quality of soil, district, amount of bush to clear, weeds, etc. Quarters of land lying alongside may have entirely different soil and conditions right in the same district, but as a general rule it all has the same real estate value, that is on paper, having the same prices for bush land as prairie right here in Alberta and in good districts in each case. The real estate companies manipulate this state of affairs and I am classing the S.S. Board as a real estate firm.

Real Estate Opportunity

When the S.S. scheme was first brought forward, on such a large scale too, what an opportunity for the real estate people, and those eager to unload, and against this the Soldier settler, eager to get back to civil life, too eager it has proved, and where was the S.S. Board's supposed experts to advise and see that the money was not misdirected, and yet today the Soldier settler is still in the hands of the same people.

It is between three and four years ago since I started after revaluation, and it was a year before I received application papers, another year before the place was inspected, and how many more years before I get a doubtful revaluation, that is if the same methods are followed, for I do not place any confidence in Soldier Settlement Board officials, for my experience with them has shown they have no interest in my affairs outside of collections, and no real knowledge of farming conditions. According to what correspondence I have had with the Board, they give me the impression I have a very poor standing with them. I cannot possibly keep up payments they have against the place, and yet as a farmer and according to how I have improved my place, I have a good standing in the district. Several experienced farmers, long residents of this part, have voluntarily remarked to me how I have improved my quarter and are surprised at the crops I have managed to get under the circumstances. The general impression when I first came was that I could not possibly make a living off the place, and yet I have to accept the decision of officials with no understanding of the problems and conditions confronting the Soldier Settler on the land. Let us get together.

SOLDIER SETTLER

THE HUNDRED PERCENTER

Winnipeg Tribune

Lady Astor, like Bernard Shaw, has the habit of saying startling things that make people think. In the recent election campaign she struck a responsive chord in many minds when she said:

"It is the 100 percent American and the out-and-out Englishman I fear. I think 100 percent citizens ought to be locked up. They are a danger to the world."

Everybody knows what a 100 percenter, or an out-and-outer, is. He is to be found in more or less substantial numbers in every country, although his favorite stamping ground is the North American continent. The 100 percenter

may be distinguished by several well-known characteristics.

In the first place he hails as a great moral principle the immoral doctrine embraced by the famous motto, "May my country be always right, but my country right or wrong." This naturally scales down into "my state (or Province), my city, my ward, my party"—and, not infrequently, "myself." In essence it is placing a nation, or a locality, or a group of persons associated together for some common cause, above every ethical or moral judgment of mankind, above the sense of right or wrong.

Another sign of the 100 percenter is a steadfast belief that everything that is American or Canadian or English or Italian is right because it is American or Canadian or English or Italian. The logical consequence of such an obsession is that he cheapens his country's flag by dragging it in and flaunting it on every possible occasion.

The 100 percenter is not all bad, of course. He merely fails to see that patriotism is not the cause but the result of a sound and honorable national life. He is the victim of current standardization of thought which manifests itself in slogans and headlines. Not everyone would want to go as far as Lady Astor and have him locked up. Nevertheless, he is a danger because his enthusiasm is rooted mainly in a mass of intolerances. And intolerance, as Lady Astor implied, is one great obstacle to civilized social progress.

WOULDN'T FIGHT IN UNJUST WAR

"We are treated to the spectacle of citizenship being denied by the Federal District Court of New Haven to Douglas C. MacIntosh, a member of the Yale Divinity School faculty, because, although he spent four years in the army during the late conflict, he will not engage to support or fight in a war which he does not regard as 'morally justified.' 'I will not,' he said, 'promise that I would support the government in a war in violation of the so-called Kellogg pact, for instance.' To the editors of *The Nation*, who regard these sentiments as no more than a modicum of what is just and reasonable, the action of the United States Court seems at best only the necessary interpretation of a bad law."

—New York *Nation*.

FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

"For the first time in history, it is now possible, owing to the industrial revolution and its by-products, to create a world where everybody shall have a reasonable chance of happiness. Physical evil can, if we choose, be reduced to very small proportions. It would be possible, by organization and science, to feed and house the whole population of the world, not luxuriously, but sufficiently to prevent great suffering. It would be possible to combat disease, and to make chronic ill-health very rare. It would be possible to prevent the increase of population from outrunning improvements in the food supply. The great terrors which have darkened the sub-conscious mind of the race, bringing cruelty, oppression, and war in their train, could be so much diminished as to be no longer important."

—Bertrand Russell in *Education and the Good Life*.

"The worst attribute of the bore is that he loves you. That adds remorse to pain."—Bagshot.



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Large Capacity of the Reaper-Thresher Means More Profits from Your Crops

Why not profit this year from the advantage of harvesting with a Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher? With one of these machines labor difficulties are solved; harvesting is simplified, and operating costs are lowered, giving you more profit per bushel. Modern methods and machinery, such as combine harvesting, enable the farmers to make their work easier and more profitable. The Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher has features that make it the outstanding Combine.

The barred cylinder and slanted concave of the Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher has become famous for its large capacity and clean separation. It can accommodate large quantities of straw, weeds, etc., when necessary to take them in to get the grain. This feature is important in harvesting down and tangled crops.

The Massey-Harris threshing drum is simple to understand and easy to adjust to suit the kind and condition of the grain. Moreover, end play which causes serious damage in peg tooth cylinders does not affect the operation of the barred cylinder.

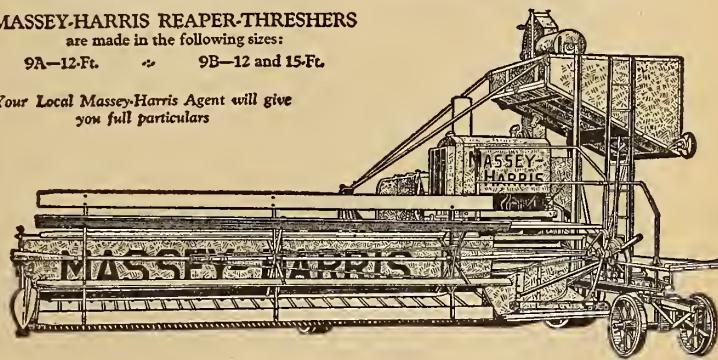
The large capacity of the cylinder is supported in getting the crop threshed effectively by straw walkers that can handle readily the straw coming through. Thus, when you own a Massey-Harris you have a combine that threshes out all the heads and gives clean separation.

The Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher is a convenient machine to operate. Platforms and ladders give ready access to levers and controls, and all adjustments are simple to understand and easy to make. Harvest your crop this year quicker and easier by using a Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher.

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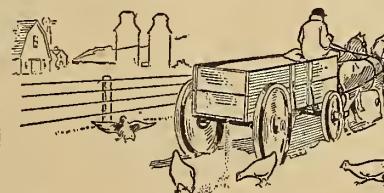
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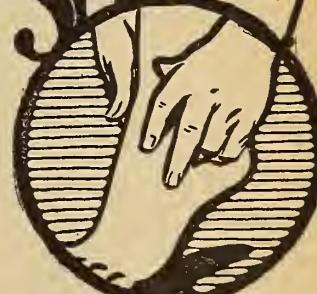
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The Family Medicine Chest

36

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

AMENDMENTS TO CANADA GRAIN ACT

(Continued from page 16)

the Board to the members by registered post or by telegram.

Payment of Members.

"(7) Members shall be paid their actual transportation expenses to and from the meetings of the Standards Board and a per diem allowance of twenty dollars while so travelling and while in attendance at Board meetings. Provided, however, that the per diem allowance shall not be paid members who may be officers or employees of the Dominion Government.

"41. Official standards shall not be finally established by the Standards Board until the chief chemist of the Board or his assistant has reported on their milling and baking value.

"42. (1) The Standards Board shall establish standards which, when made to apply to grades other than the statutory grades, shall be and be known as 'Commercial Grades Standards.'

(2) The Board may at any time authorize and direct the Standards Board to establish standards of grain typical of the grain passing to Pacific ports to govern the inspection and grading of such grain.

"42A. In the inspection of grain of commercial grades, inspection officers shall be governed by the commercial grades standards.

"42B. In the inspection of grain of statutory grades, inspection officers shall be governed by the standard samples except where there is a variation between such samples and the definitions of grades under the act, in which case grain carrying the statutory minimum weight per bushel and the statutory minimum percentages and in all other respects up to the said samples shall be given a grade equal to the grade represented by the said standard sample.

"42C. The chief inspector shall distribute portions of all standard samples to such persons as the Board may direct, and inspectors shall, upon request, furnish standard samples certified in writing over their hands as being samples of the official standard of a specified grade. For all such samples, inspectors shall charge and collect such fee as may be fixed by the Board."

The readers will observe that although the Board of Grain Commissioners still appoint the western grain standards board, the act provides:

That the commissioners themselves shall be members of the Standards Board. It will be remembered that some dissatisfaction was expressed that the Board of Grain Commissioners did not have enough responsibility in regard to the selection of the standards and, indeed, were in a position to blame too high or too low standards upon the Standards Board. In order to avoid this situation they have now been made members of the Standards Board.

In addition to them the chairman of the Boards of Grain Appeal, the Chief Inspector, the chief chemist of the Board, the Dominion cerealist are included as ex-officio members, together with one representative of the millers, four representatives of the producers of Alberta, five representatives of the producers of Saskatchewan, three representatives of

the producers of Manitoba and one representative of the producers of British Columbia.

The portion of the act quoted also shows that the members of the Standards Board shall now hold office only for one year at a time. Two-thirds at least are required for a quorum, and in order to repay the producers on this Board for loss of time during the busy harvest season, the House agreed that members of the Board, other than officials or the employees, shall be paid per diem allowance of \$20, and their actual transportation expenses to and from meetings of the Board. It is further provided in section 41 above that the actual milling and baking tests of the official standards shall be made and reported to the Board before the official standards are finally established. This is to ensure an accurate appreciation of the milling value of the standard sample in any given crop year.

Pacific Standards.

Mr. Coote has for many years urged the setting up of separate standards samples for wheat passing through Pacific ports. The act is now amended to provide (Sub-Section 2 of 42 above) that the Board may authorize the establishment of separate standards typical of the wheat passing through the Pacific ports. In many years it has been found that the wheat produced in the Province of Alberta was heavier and looked better than the standard sample, and it is hoped that in any year when this occurs, the Board, by setting up a separate standard, will be able to give more accurate grading and better satisfaction to grain growers of the Province.

Mixing Prohibited, Aug., 1930.

It has been pointed out in previous articles by U.F.A. members, that the most contentious matter before the committee was the question of mixing. It has now been decided to abolish mixing in the statutory grades: one hard; 1, 2, 3, Northern. This is to take effect in August, 1930. There is no doubt that the prohibition of mixing in these three grades will require a very large police force and increased inspection staff at all terminal elevators. Indeed, the chief inspector was of the opinion that it would take between five and six hundred additional employees. This, of course, will undoubtedly increase the cost of handling wheat and must be paid by the producer. It is estimated that a change of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per bushel may cover the additional amount required.

Reason Not Operative This Year.

In as much as it was considered very difficult for the Board of Grain Commissioners and the chief inspector to organize the greatly increased staff required in time to handle this year's crop, the committee decided to delay the coming into operation of the prohibitory section until the following crop season. In the meantime the recommendation of the Canadian Wheat Pool has been accepted and carried into legislation. This provides that from August, 1929, all grades out of terminal elevators shall be required to equal a composite standard established by combining 75 per cent of the average of the grade at the primary inspection points and 25 per cent. of the minimum of such grade (standard sample). It is believed that the effect of this higher out-going standard sample will make mixing so unprofitable and so difficult that the practice will cease. This out-going standard applies to all grades and not to the statutory ones alone.

The Hybrid Ticket.

So far as complaints from the Province of Alberta are concerned, those that secured the most attention in the discussion that took place last winter were in respect of the so-called hybrid ticket. The producers will remember the inclusion in Section 150 of the act of a clause which declared that the grain received into storage was deliverable to the person *on whose account it had been taken into storage, or to his order*, and most of the difficulty arose when the Board of Grain Commissioners decided quite illegally to permit the use of tickets which included the words "on account of" followed by the name of the respective Wheat Pool. The effect of this was to take away from the producer the right to ship his wheat to a Wheat Pool terminal and gave to the elevator companies the power to ship the wheat to their own private terminal. Your committee found it most difficult so to word the section as to avoid any further trouble or litigation in respect of this section, and so amended the section that it now reads as follows, the underlined words being the amendments provided this year:

Country Elevators.

26. Subsections one and two of section one hundred and fifty are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:

"150. (1) The operator of any country elevator shall deliver to any individual actually delivering grain for storage or shipment a warehouse receipt or receipts in the name of the individual, or jointly in the name of two or more individuals, designated by the individual actually delivering the grain. Such receipt or receipts shall be dated the day the grain was received and specify,

(a) the gross and net weight of such grain;

(b) the dockage for dirt or other cause;

(c) the grade of such grain when graded conformably to the grade fixed by law and in force at terminal points; and

(d) that the grain mentioned in such receipt has been received into store.

(2) Such receipt shall also state upon its face that the grain mentioned therein has been received into store, and that upon the return of such receipt, and upon payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges for receiving, storing, insuring, delivering or otherwise handling such grain, which may accrue up to the time of the return of the receipt, the grain deliverable to the individual or individuals named in the said warehouse receipt, or to his or their order, from the country elevator where it was received for storage, or, if he so desires, in quantities not less than carload lots on track at any terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division, or at a proper terminal elevator at or adjacent to Duluth, so soon as the transportation company delivers the same at such terminal, and the certificate of grade and weight is returned."

Under this section now any individual actually delivering wheat has the right to demand a warehouse receipt, and has the right to instruct the elevator agent the name of whatever individual is to be placed upon the ticket, so a Pool man may now order his own name placed on the tickets and the agent must comply. The grain is then deliverable by the elevator company

to the individual or individuals named on the ticket or to their order. We feel that the intention of Parliament has been made quite clear in this change, and this intention is beyond all question to leave to the actual grower of wheat, the right to demand that his wheat be delivered to him on track at any terminal that he desires or on track at the country elevator, and all Wheat Pool producers in so far as possible should exercise this right in their own interests and that of the Pool.

Tickets and Receipts.

It has been discovered that a great many types of tickets are in use at many country points—several of these forms have been obsolete for years and the committee decided that from a date to be determined by proclamation (probably during the coming crop season) that no elevator owners nor operators, nor Wheat Pools, nor anyone shall issue or use any other ticket or receipt than the one supplied or authorized to be supplied by the Board of Grain Commissioners. This provision means that the Board of Grain Commissioners shall design and prepare a ticket which shall be legal and that no other form of ticket shall be used. The delay in bringing this section into operation is to permit the using up of old forms.

(The concluding part of Mr. Garland's survey will deal with the car order book, and he will discuss mixing at Montreal, grading of oats and barley, licensing of country elevator operators and inspection at transfer points.)

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 26)

Furthermore, that is the co-operative way that we, as members and officers, can solve our problems. It is the objective that our co-operative movement must strive to attain.

For these reasons it is necessary that all members interest themselves in this important work. Fellow farmers and members, here is your chance to do your bit towards making the Alberta Wheat Pool a greater factor in co-operative development. Moreover, it is your duty. It is the least that you can do. Therefore, don't fail to do it. Because it is your Pool and it is up to you to make it what you want it to be.

CARL AXELSON.

Bingville, Alta.

Clean Seed vs. Weeds

By G. M. Stewart, District Inspector,
Dominion Seed Branch,
Calgary, Alberta.

The attention of the public was drawn, during the first week of July, to problems relating to weeds. All who are interested in our agricultural industry realize the necessity of weed prevention and eradication. There is ample evidence of serious losses each year through pollution of our cereal crops, and the expense connected with hauling, shipping and cleaning out screenings, consisting largely of weed seeds, is greatly reducing farm profits. The only way to profitable production is to be more persistent than the weed. Eradication is good, but prevention is better. One method of preventing the introduction of new

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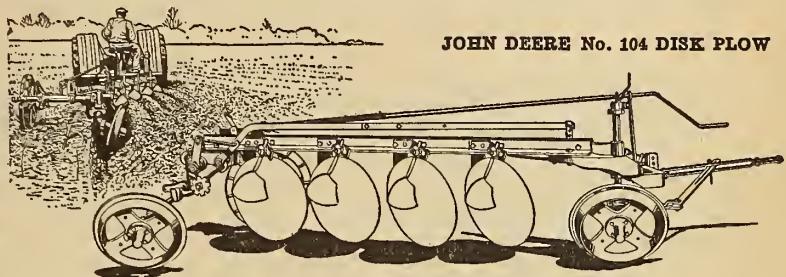
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weeds and the spread of old ones, is to sow only clean seed.

Should Get Detailed Analysis

Every individual farmer is personally responsible for the seed he sows on his own land, but the Seeds Act, administered by the Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, provides grades under which seed may be sold and all seed offered for sale must be labelled with one of such grades, which makes it possible for a buyer of seed to know before purchasing the quality of seed he is securing. Freedom from weed seeds is an important factor in the grading of seed. The careful farmer will insist on procuring only the highest grade of seed obtainable, as undoubtedly some of our worst weeds have been introduced into fertile land through dirty seed. The farmer can safeguard himself from getting any new weed seeds by demanding, before purchasing seed, that he be supplied with a detailed analysis report, as issued by the Seed Branch. This report is the basis on which the grade is given. Therefore such report must be in the hands of the seller of the seed and is available to those who insist on seeing same before placing orders. The sale of "Rejected" seed in prohibited and wilful violators are prosecuted under the Seeds Act.

Weed seeds once introduced into our soils will, if not controlled, soon pollute our land to such an extent as to make it extremely difficult to free the soil of them. Being especially interested in that part of agriculture concerned with seed, I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance and value of using clean seed.

HIGHWAYS CONSTRUCTION—A CORRECTION

(Continued from page 6)

Yet there has not until this year been a completed gravel road into this Province through Montana, and there is yet no surfaced road in from Saskatchewan. The *Herald* admits in an editorial of June 15th that we have a good highway north and south, and we also have as good or better to Banff, and to Waterton Lakes and to the Crow's Nest Pass to the British Columbia boundary, where there is no surfaced road to connect. In addition we have another surfaced road to Coutts where there is no gravel connection.

Wrong Figures

Declaring that "Alberta Lags in Road Building," the *Herald* states (June 15th):

"Alberta will have a revenue of about \$3,000,000 this year from motor licenses and from its high tax on gas. It will enjoy the benefit of the surplus of \$1,800,000 from its administrative functioning of last year. Yet in face of literally painful transportation needs it is spending this year on highways administration and building the sum of \$2,650,000, and it has the sheer audacity to claim credit for itself for that investment."

Of course, the *Herald* knows that last year's surplus is not available as revenue for this year.

The statement that \$2,650,000 is the sum to be expended for highways administration and building is entirely wrong. The correct statement has been given many times.

The sum of \$2,650,000 represents the Capital expenditure only, made up of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million for Main Highways; $\frac{1}{2}$ million bridges; $\frac{1}{2}$ million District Highways, and \$150,000 for Secondary Highways.

There is provided from Income Account \$500,000 grants to Municipal Districts;

\$541,000 maintenance of Main Highways; \$57,000 ferries; and \$60,000 bridges, together with the interest which we are meeting annually on outstanding bonds together with sinking fund, which brings the total for Highway administration and construction up to approximately \$5,238,000 or just about double the \$2,650,000 quoted.

The statement in this editorial that "Alberta has a main artery north and south of good Highway and that is all," is so obviously wrong that comment is almost unnecessary. The road from Banff to Calgary, from Lethbridge to the British Columbia boundary, and to Waterton Lakes in addition to various other shorter sections shows this statement to be ridiculous.

Under the heading "Brownlee Cabinet Lacks Vision," an editorial of June 18th, states:

"The *Herald* submitted last year, and submits now, that it would not be honest to bring tourists here under what amounted to false pretences. Alberta cannot lay claim to having sufficient good roads to attract tourists."

This surely is unfair to the Province, and misrepresents the actual conditions. Waterton and Banff are both served by excellent roads. In addition there are several hundred miles of really excellent gravelled roads, with thousands of miles of good dirt roads. This is a new Province, and people are not expecting pavements when they come here.

We can hardly be said to be bringing people in here under false pretences when they come from outside our boundaries on dirt roads, and can drive through Alberta on good gravel roads into some of the most wonderful scenery in the world, with an alternative route to pass back into the United States. The statement is unfair and misleading.

Facts Again Entirely Wrong

On June 19th the *Herald* declared:

"Either the Government should arrange a bond issue to cover a definite program over a set term of years or it should appropriate an adequate amount of funds for the same purpose. The present system, or lack of system, provides for an appropriation from the General Revenue for highways construction. Alberta to its discredit is handling the roads situation in a haphazard or catch-as-catch-can method."

It is unfortunate that so many such statements should be made entirely contrary to facts. Ever since a highway program was instituted in this Province, Main Highway construction has been carried on from Capital funds, and there has never been any suggestion of doing any differently.

It can hardly be expected in a Province such as this that all permanent improvements should be carried on from current taxation. In addition to main highway expenditures, there is this year being provided from Capital $\frac{1}{2}$ million for District Road construction; $\frac{1}{2}$ million for bridge construction, and \$150,000 for Secondary highways construction.

It does seem odd that North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Quebec, and the United States as a whole should be held up as a comparison to Alberta's advancement. Why not Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and some other such States where the comparison would be a little more fair?

The Quebec Figures

There appears the paragraph: "It was not long since Quebec had practically no good roads. Today it has more than 11,000 miles of modern highways."

In the 1928 report of the Public Works Department of Quebec, published January 8th, 1929, on page 70, the mileage of gravel road maintained by the Province is given as 2,649.99 miles, macadam 621.22 miles, different forms of pavement 251.60 miles, making a total of surfaced road including pavements maintained by the Province of Quebec of 3,522.81 miles.

On page 112 of this report the same total figure of 3,522.81 miles is given for the Provincial mileage, and 5,714.91 miles is given as municipal mileage, making a total of 9,237.72 miles, including both the Provincial mileage, with which our own should be compared, and those roads for which the municipalities have been responsible. Such statements as the above, that are entirely misleading when given as comparisons with this Province, are made with unfortunate recklessness.

Turner Valley Road

There appeared two or three editorials in the *Herald* criticising the Government for not doing some work on the Turner Valley road, and urging that something be done some considerable time after work had started, and after repeated announcements that the work was under way. For instance on June 6th the following appeared weeks after the work had actually started: "The Minister of Public Works who has supervision over highways as well, sits in his office in Edmonton and refuses to be concerned over the quagmire leading into the district which is the most talked about in Canada today."

If the *Herald* did not know this work was being done at the time, why not have found out before writing the editorial? If they did know the work was under way, why the editorial?

"Weird Accountancy on Road Outlays"

In alluding to the statement that more than \$5,000,000 is being spent on roads in 1929, including a charge of approximately \$1,430,000 for carrying charges on capital expenditures, an editorial of June 27th makes the comment that this is a convenient charge which was not listed by previous Ministers.

Nevertheless it is a charge that has to be met by all Governments. The statements that this "is a piece of imaginative bookkeeping, which is somewhat of an insult to the intelligence of the people of Alberta" is difficult to understand in face of the fact that bonds have been issued for capital expenditures on which the interest and sinking fund must be and are met each year.

The further statement "The Government, by a dubious method is making the bluff that it is expending an extra \$1,430,000 on roads, when the work actually was done by the various Governments since 1905," entirely ignores the fact that these capital expenditures made by other Governments in the past are still outstanding in bonds on which interest and sinking fund are being paid annually. It requires no imagination to appreciate the fact that bonded debt requires annual payments of interest and sinking fund, and the intelligence of most people of Alberta is not insulted in the least by the suggestion that this must be done.

Misstatement Persisted in

The statement is made: "Alberta's roads have been built out of general revenue. The work has been done from

year to year just as the regular work of other Departments has been done." This is a misstatement of fact. The highways have not "been built" out of general revenue the same as all regular work has been done in other Departments. This statement has been made repeatedly by the *Herald*, and has been repeatedly corrected. The persistence in repeating this misstatement is inexcusable, as everyone who knows anything of Provincial business knows that highways construction has for years been carried on from capital borrowings, and not from general revenues.

Likewise the paragraph reading: "The Government by a dubious method is making the bluff that it is spending an extra \$1,430,000 on roads when the actual work was done by the various Governments since 1905," ignores the facts and misrepresents the actual situation. The sum of approximately \$1,430,000 represents the amount that will be required in the current year to meet the interest and sinking fund on the actual borrowings of the Province for capital expenditures on roads. There is no dubious method employed in meeting this charge, and no bluff made that money is being spent that is not being spent. It is an actual outlay to meet interest on bonds, and contribution to sinking fund.

We quote further: "The simple indisputable facts are that the Government is spending \$1,500,000 in main highways, not one cent more." This is another misstatement. In addition to \$1,500,000 from capital account for construction, there is the sum of \$541,000 from income account for maintenance. The *Herald* tries to confuse the issue by continuing to repeat the amount devoted to Main Highway construction as a denial of the statement that over \$5,000,000 is being devoted to road purposes.

From Capital Account

There appears again the oft repeated statement "It (the Government) is not arranging a bond issue." Yet the facts are that each year bond issues have been arranged and money taken from the amount borrowed for road construction. To repeat what has been stated many times since the Legislature met, this year the sum of \$2,650,000 has been appropriated from capital account, and the Government authorized to borrow this amount for road construction purposes.

There have been many misstatements about the road program from time to time, but the statement in this editorial that the Government is not oiling the roads is an example of the way the *Herald* continually talks without knowing, or apparently desiring to learn the facts. A very considerable program of oiling was under way at the time the editorial was written.

I think it must be obvious from the foregoing analysis that such criticism as the *Herald* has offered can contribute little of value in the development of a sound program of roads and highways construction in Alberta. On the contrary, by confusing the public mind, it must tend to make the solution of our problems more difficult. Ultimately, of course, responsibility for roads as for every other policy, rests with the general body of citizens, but they can hardly hope to reach useful conclusions if they are misinformed in the press.

Must Maintain Balance

Incidentally, the *Herald* has failed to point out that prior to 1924 Alberta had no highways policy, and no permanent

highways, and that during the intervening years since that date, this Province has made progress in highways construction which compares not unfavorably with that of other Provinces faced with approximately similar conditions. It has failed to point out also that one of the most important features of a sound highways policy must be the maintenance of a proper balance between highways construction and that of secondary and market roads which are of vital importance to the agricultural portion of our population, and therefore to all city interests as well. Such a balance the Department is endeavoring to maintain in its present program.

Only One Criticism of Our Road Conditions

Much Travelled Visitor Praises Alberta Highways, and Makes Some Comparisons

The interview below, which appeared in the news columns of the *Calgary Herald* of July 11th, contains the impressions of Alberta's roads of a much-travelled visitor to this Province. This visitor's opinion differs widely from those expressed editorially in the *Herald*, in the articles quoted by Mr. McPherson in the current issue of *The U.F.A.*

The interview follows:

"Road conditions in Alberta are far superior to those in Saskatchewan, it was stated Thursday by Walter J. Harrison, of Boston, who, on Wednesday afternoon concluded a 3,050-mile motor trip to Calgary from the eastern seaboard. Mr. Harrison, who was accompanied by Lester Devaux, also of Boston, made the trip from Boston to this city in 17 days, travelling via Southern Ontario, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

"Good roads were encountered through Manitoba, Mr. Harrison declared, but he described the hub-deep ruts of the Saskatchewan roads as being 'terrible.' So bad were the roads, he said, that he thought of abandoning his car at several points.

Change for Better

"There was a change for the better the instant the Alberta border was crossed, the Bostonian declared. He added that he had only one criticism to offer with regard to the highways in this Province, and that was the comparative paucity of direction signs. Mr. Harrison offered the suggestion that besides having signs at all corners, approach signs should be erected 500 feet from the actual turn, to lessen the danger of the motorist missing the change of route as had occurred to him on a couple of occasions.

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Reports dealing with various features of the Co-operative Institutes held in June are unavoidably held over owing to lack of space. We hope in our next issue to include among others a report of the important address given by W. J. Jackman, the Wheat Pool's representative in the Argentine. A booklet describing the proceedings at this year's Institute in detail is being prepared under the competent editorship of Mr. Priestley, and will be published later.

An extensive account of the opening of the fine new U.F.A. Community Hall at Balzac on July 5th is unavoidably held over until our next issue.

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NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool

Does It Pay Farmers to Own and Operate Their Own Business Enterprises?

Is It Better to Pay the Overhead Expenses of the Private Companies and Not Own the Plant, or to Pay the Expenses and Own It?

One of the most common methods employed in attacking co-operative marketing organizations is to magnify the overhead expenses of running a co-operative business. For example: in the case of a co-operative creamery, the opponents of co-operation point out the huge amounts that must be taken out of the producer's pocket to pay for the plant. They say that this is all an unnecessary expense if the producers would just allow private companies to operate their creameries on a co-operative basis.

Well, just let us examine what the difference really would be so far as the producer is concerned. An up-to-date country creamery capable of manufacturing a half million pounds of butter, can be built for \$20,000, of which \$12,000 would be represented in building and \$8,000 in equipment.

Suppose a company offered to build, finance and operate this creamery on the following basis: namely, that the company would return all of the profits to the producers after all expenses have been paid. Such expenses to include: 15 per cent per annum depreciation on equipment, 5 per cent per annum depre-

cation on building, 8 per cent interest on investment.

Cost for One Year

Now here is what such a system will cost the producer for one year's operation on a volume of 500,000 lbs. of butter:

15 per cent depreciation on equipment.....	\$1,200
5 per cent depreciation on building.....	600
8 per cent interest on investment.....	1,600
	<hr/>
	\$3,400

In five years this system will have cost the producer, for interest and depreciation, \$17,000.

Now suppose the creamery were built by the producers under the Government Co-operative Guarantee Act and the same depreciation charges made. The costs would be as follows:

15 per cent depreciation on equipment.....	\$1,200
5 per cent depreciation on building.....	600
6 per cent interest on investment.....	1,200
	<hr/>
	\$3,000

Under this system money can be borrowed from the bank at 6 per cent interest. At the very outside figure, this system in

five years, will cost the producer \$15,000.

Now let us assume that the company offers to supervise, finance and market the butter for one cent per pound. This is really the profit earned by the company in operating the creamery, as the local manager should be quite capable of operating the plant without outside supervision. If the creamery uses express money orders and the butter is sold regularly, the costs of financing are practically nil. So far as marketing is concerned, the local manager can sell his butter in carload lots on the open market and get just as much for it as if it were tied up to one company to be sold on the basis of its wholesale market value. Therefore, the company system of co-operation in five years, would cost the producers \$42,000, made up of \$17,000 for interest and depreciation and \$25,000 for the one cent levy made by the company.

Now if the producers decide to own and operate their own creamery, will their financial position be improved?

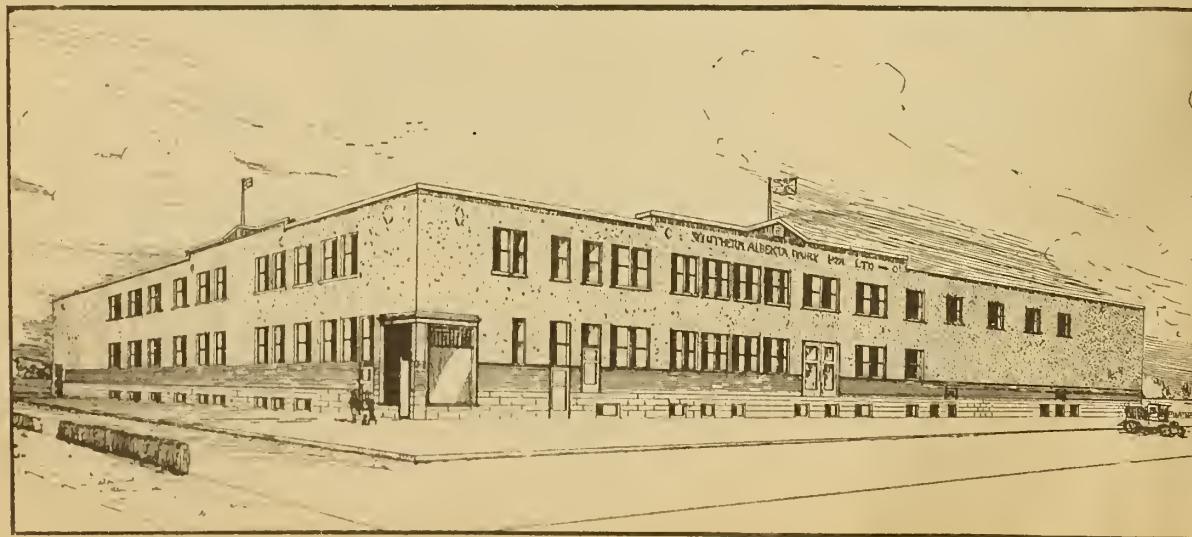
The One Cent Levy

Let us assume that they will make a levy of one cent per pound to be set aside each year to create a fund with which to pay for the creamery.

In the case of the company this cent per pound is actually paid to the company and the producer never sees it again. However, in the case of a real co-operative, the producer merely loans his own organization this one cent per pound for a period, say of five years, without interest. Five years from now the levy made this year will be paid back to the producer.

Now here is the improvement in the

Home of the Calgary Milk Pool



Above is an architect's drawing of the building now under construction for the Calgary Milk Pool at the corner of 11th Avenue and 6th St. West. The Alberta Government has loaned \$80,000 toward the cost of construction of a \$95,000 plant, and the producers have already subscribed about

\$23,000, thus covering the cost and providing additional funds. A Labor committee representing the consumers reports that the \$5 preference shares bearing interest at 7 per cent. are being readily taken up by the consumers. The first storey will be completed in a few weeks' time and business will commence in the early fall.

financial position of the producer. Each year he has \$5,000 set aside on which no interest is paid. Therefore, instead of actually paying in five years \$6,000 as interest on the investment in the creamery, he only pays \$3,000. After the fourth year he will own the creamery completely and will pay no interest at all. He will own a depreciation reserve of \$9,000, which will belong to the producer instead of the company.

In five years, under company management, the producer will have paid to the company \$42,000 and will have not one cent of equity in this amount, that is to say, the creamery and the depreciation reserves will belong entirely to the company. In five years, under his own management and control, and paying the same levy of one cent per pound, and the same rates for depreciation, the producer will have paid out of his pocket five thousand dollars less than would have been paid under company control and management.

Now, as said before, the producer has no equity in the \$42,000 paid to the company. Will he have any equity in the \$37,000 paid to his own organization?

All the producer has actually lost, that will never come back to him, is \$3,000 paid out in interest. He will own a plant worth \$20,000. He will own a depreciation reserve of \$9,000 and he will have \$5,000 standing to his credit in the bank. And yet we have farmers today who believe that it does not pay to own and operate their own business.

Milk Pool Represented in Calgary Stampede Parade

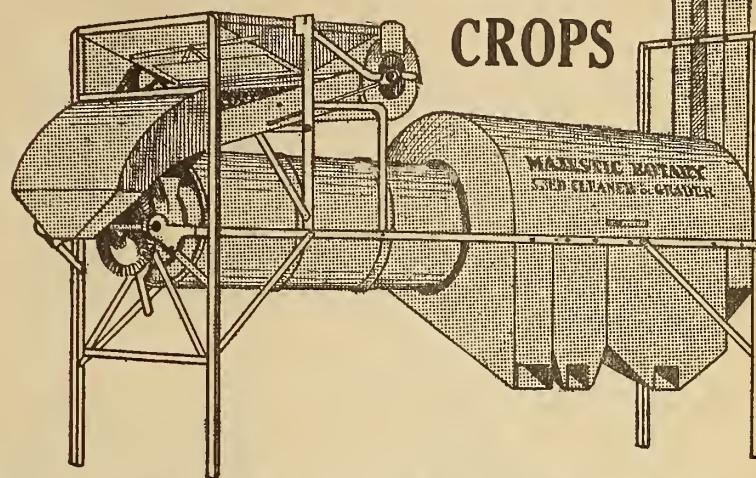
For the first time in the history of the Calgary Stampede, the co-operative movement was represented in the Stampede parade on July 8th, when a float provided jointly by producers and consumers interested in the new Calgary Milk Pool, drawn by six black horses owned by George Church of Balzac, attracted much attention. W. E. Turner, one of the members of the Labor committee, was in charge of the float—a wagon tastefully decorated, and carrying on its sides an appeal to Calgary consumers to participate in the new enterprise by becoming customers of the Pool.

The new Milk Pool is the outcome of a resolution passed by Beddington U.F.A. Local in June, 1925, to the effect that steps be taken to organize the milk producers in the Provincial Dairy Pool. The resolution was sponsored by O. Short and he and W. A. Hunter were appointed a committee to canvass the Beddington district for members. They were so successful that they were asked to canvass the entire Calgary district, and 93 per cent of the producers were signed up at that time. Mr. Hunter is president of the Calgary and District Milk Producers' Association, which is establishing the new enterprise in Calgary, and Mr. Short was secretary from 1925 until a few months ago, when John Cullen of Springbank took office. The vice-president is Keyes Cullen, of Springbank; the directors are Alex. Moore, of Cochrane; Earl Hayes, of North Calgary; and George Church, of Balzac. W. E. Turner, of Calgary, took an active part in the negotiations which led to the agreement between the consumers and the producers' organization. Other members of the provisional consumers' committee are: Alderman F. J. White, M.L.A.; Alderman Edith Patterson; and Miss A. M. Turner.

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NEWS OF ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 4)

appoint auxiliary members who might be called upon for organization meetings.

A resolution was carried dealing with the hydro-electric question in the following terms:

"Resolved, that we again ask the Provincial Government to seriously consider the establishment of hydro-electric power in the Province under Government control."

Other resolutions were carried as follows: Recommending that farmers be required to make written annual reports on weed eradication; asking that elementary lessons on co-operation be included in the school curriculum and that a treatise on farm organizations be given a place in historical readings supplied to pupils; asking the overhauling of the school curriculum with a view to curtailment of some studies of little practical use; suggesting the formation of school districts in such a way as to bring the schools closer to the pupils, and giving a detailed plan to this end; and asking more restrictions against the importation of farm products from other countries.

Gus Roose, president, was chairman of the meeting, and gave an introductory address, especially appealing to farmers not to be careless or indifferent in organization work because now, as always, whatever progress might be accomplished would have to be made by themselves, and the U.F.A., he said, was the best medium for performing this service.

Mrs. Ed. Kehoe gave a report on the progress of the Poultry Pool, and Jonathan Toule, of the Junior Board, also gave an address.

Hon. V. W. Smith reported comprehensively on Government work and stated that Provincial finances were in a healthy condition. The telephone department was in excellent shape; business was being increased, the system was being well maintained and reserves built up. He judged that after a few more years of operation a reduction would be made in telephone charges if the present progress continued. With reference to hydro-electric, Mr. Smith said that the Government was investigating carefully but since a tremendous outlay of public funds was involved it would be necessary to move cautiously. Mr. Smith felt that while the Government's highway program was a heavy one and involved a huge expenditure of money, that the Government was moving as rapidly as possible to meet the great demand that was in evidence throughout the Province.

Individualism Gone Never to Return

Minister Discusses Farmers' Struggle for Industrial Liberty, on U.F.A. Sunday

"The Signs of the Times," was the subject of an address given at Elora on U.F.A. Sunday by Rev. Mr. Nicols. The present was a transition period, said the speaker, who instanced the "clamoring for something new, something strange, . . . the world's heaving unrest, the wrongs suffered by humanity, the rottenness of the prevailing economic systems, corruption sheltered by the courts of law, the arrogance and blindness of those in power, and the attempt of the common people to assert themselves." Mr. Nicols discussed the relation of the farming community to all others, declaring that

the awakening among the farming population showed clearly the change that had taken place.

"The great problem today," said Mr. Nicols, "is the industrial problem, and farmers have something to do with it as well as others. There have been two great struggles in the past—the struggle for intellectual and religious liberty, and the struggle for political liberty. Today the struggle is for industrial liberty. The reason why this problem is bulking so largely before the world at the present time is because production is for profit and not for use. Houses are built to rent and not to live in, and clothing is made to sell and not to wear. In addition to this, the employer has not always treated his servant as he ought, nor has he required him sufficiently for the work done.

Social Co-operation a Necessity

"Today we see a reaction from all this. Individualism has gone never to return. We cannot rebuild the old individualistic control in our lives. Take the farm of our childhood's years. Compare it with the farm of today. What a change has

taken place both inside and outside of the home! There was a time when the farmer could live almost within his family circle. He raised off the farm all his food, and he manufactured all that his family wore. But the day is gone when the farmer makes everything needed. Social co-operation is a necessity today in every line. That being so, the farmer must take an interest in, and strive for the welfare of others besides those of his own family circle."

Mr. Nicols then pictured the condition of many children who were poorly fed and clothed and poorly educated. "Your highest reason for organizing, and branching out in many directions other than those which immediately concern your pocket book, is the home. No man can be a true Canadian citizen without taking an interest in the social conditions of his country, and the political conditions as well, for all are involved in the well-being of the home."

The social gospel was a part of Christianity, concluded the speaker, though the church's supreme mission was to individuals.

To Give Farmers in Dried Out Areas Chance to Help in Harvest Work Elsewhere

To Officers and Members:

In some previous seasons, when there were crop failures in certain areas, the U.F.A., in co-operation with the Alberta Government Employment Service, arranged for the transfer of farmers from these districts during harvest and threshing seasons to parts of the Province which had been more fortunate. The plan was very successful.

This year, when the crop has failed again over other large sections of Alberta, a similar policy is to be followed. It will enable farmers who have a crop and require labor, to give much needed assistance to their fellow farmers who have none. The plan is described below by William Carnill, director of the Employment Service in Calgary. We would strongly emphasize the importance of appointing an employment representative at once at all local points where labor is required, or where farmers whose crops have failed desire to obtain employment elsewhere for the harvest season. A man engaged in some business, and situated on a line of railway and provided with telephone connection is as a rule in the best position to undertake the necessary duties. Many such men are glad to act as agents, and thus render a real service to their communities.

We strongly urge all U.F.A. Locals to co-operate with the Employment service to the extent of their power.

H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD,
Vice-President.

MR. CARNILL'S LETTER

The unfortunate drought which has extended over a large section of Western Canada this season will result in a much lower demand for farm labor than in normal years. It will, however, be just as necessary to supply labor to other sections as in previous years. Additional to the drought there appears to be such a vast difference of opinion as to what extent the combine will be used that it is

almost impossible to make an estimate of the season's requirements. The Employment Service is therefore faced with a very difficult situation and it is more than ever essential that we secure the fullest co-operation of the farmers' organization of Alberta.

During the past few weeks we have had a number of farmers and their sons from the drought areas applying to our offices for employment, and up to the present we have been successful in placing them. It is anticipated that there will be a large number of these people anxious to move to other sections and secure some employment during the coming harvest season. We are naturally anxious to make the fullest possible use of this experienced labor, but unless the movement is efficiently organized I am afraid there will be much overlapping and consequent disappointments.

I would suggest that a committee be created by every Local of the U.F.A. to go into this matter immediately and assist us to cope with the situation. In districts where the crop has been seriously affected, information could be procured as to the number who are anxious to secure work in other sections. At other points an estimate could be made of the amount of additional labor required. This information should be forwarded at the earliest possible moment to Walter Smitton, Commissioner of Labor, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton. Our Service would then be in a position to make a fairly accurate distribution of the available labor which would ensure the garnering of the crops and at the same time give opportunity to the more unfortunate farmers to secure employment.

WM. CARNILL,
Government Employment Service,
Calgary.

BOW RIVER—A REMINDER
Members in Bow River are reminded that the annual convention of the Bow

River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be commenced in the town hall at Gleichen at 10 a.m., on July 30th and will be continued on the 31st.

The arrangements, which were announced tentatively in the last issue of *The U.F.A.*, are now definite. E. J. Garland, M.P., will report on the past session of Parliament, and the other speakers are expected to be Hon. Perren Baker, A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., on the proposed co-operative packing plant, and if possible Mrs. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A. There will be several entertainment features. Annual dues to the Constituency Association have been fixed at 50 cents, and as considerable expense will be incurred in holding the Convention, all Locals who have not already sent in their full membership dues are urged to do so at once.

Late Wheat Pool News

POOL MEETING AT WARDLOW

WARDLOW, Alta., July 8th.—A meeting of the Wheat Pool members of this district was held at the Wardlow school house on Monday evening, July 8th, at which Chas. Gardner acted as chairman and Oscar Wiig, secretary. Hugh Mester gave an enlightening talk on Pool activities and the local requirements for the pool members of this district, after which Wheat Pool Local was formed. J. R. Annaford was nominated president and declared elected, and Mr. H. P. Herd, secretary, of the Wardlow Local. The members of the Wheat Pool of this district are without elevator facilities here of any kind, although Wardlow is the logical shipping point for a large area. Many of the local Pool members have had to haul their wheat several extra miles due to the lack of elevator accommodations here and the railway's strict enforcement of the demurrage regulations, and, therefore, a resolution of the desirability of the Pool erecting a standard elevator at this point for the 1929 crops was discussed and passed unanimously. An estimate of the grain that goes from this district to other points where elevator facilities are available is being prepared and will be forwarded to the Alberta Wheat Pool at once.

WHITELAW POOL LOCAL

Whitelaw Wheat Pool Local has been organized with C. G. Hamilton of Whitelaw as secretary and Chas. Maxey, also of Whitelaw, as chairman.

Myron Layton is chairman and James Prince, secretary, of the Glenwood Wheat Pool Local. The address of both these men is Glenwood, Alberta.

Didsbury Convention, Aug. 7th

U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in Didsbury Provincial Constituency: The Annual Convention of the Didsbury J.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Association will be held at Carbon Wednesday, August 7th, 1929, commencing at 1 p.m. Each Local U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. is entitled to one delegate for each paid up ten members, or major portion hereof. All members will be welcome at the Convention.

Hon. Perren Baker and A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., will address the convention. A meeting of the Executive will be held on the same day at 11 a.m.

A large attendance is requested.

Yours fraternally,

J. S. EARLE,
Secretary.

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised.

Address all correspondence to
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Calgary, Alta.

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EXCEPTIONAL FARM BARGAIN.—THREE HUNDRED and twenty of the best acres in the Nanton district. Short haul to town, and only three miles from school. 290 acres under cultivation with 205 acres in crop and 85 acres in summer-fallow. Unlimited water supply, all fenced and cross fenced, 20 acres of pasture. There is a seven roomed bungalow with hardwood floors, barn for 12 head of horses, two garages, blacksmith's shop, hunkhouse, 4 portable bins. This farm is only a mile off the main gravelled road to Calgary. The buildings are in splendid condition surrounded by trees, etc. This is a real farm, and we consider it one of the best buys in Southern Alberta. Price \$60.00 per acre, terms one-third cash, balance arranged to suit responsible purchaser. Owner will sell machinery and household furniture if desired. The Purcell Cote Co. Ltd., 800 Lancaster Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

FOR SALE, ON ARROW LAKES, 28 ACRE RANCH. 10 acres cleared, 6 acres fruit, chiefly apples, pears, plums, cherries, black and red currants, raspberries. House and barn, good location on highway and lake front, one-quarter mile to school bus stop. For particulars apply George Hill, Carrolls Landing, Burton, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE.—EIGHT FULLY PAID SHARES U.G.G. Apply at once to Arne Notland, Morrin, Alta.

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1000 WELL CULLED WHITE LEGHORN yearling bens. Will make excellent breeding stock or Commercial layers. Price \$1.25 each. We issue instructions on "How to make yearlings produce winter eggs," with each purchase. Also young pedigree breeding cockerels from over 300 egg pedigree at very reasonable rates. Apply Appleby's Poultry Farm, Miseion City, B.C.

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POLAND CHINA MARCH PIGS.—PRICE RIGHT. Come and pick yours. R. P. Roop, Millet, Alta.

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FOR SALE.—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL calves from heavy producing cows, \$40 each. E. R. Higley, Langdon.

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FOR SALE.—1 1/2 K.W. CANADIAN FAIRBANKS Morse, 32 voltage, direct current dynamo and switch board, \$75.00. Apply Box No. 34, Swalwell, Alta.

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GET YOUR BRUSHING DONE NOW WHEN labor is cheap and plentiful and harvest a crop next year. Call or write Hungarian Slovak Colonization Board, 10211 97th St., Edmonton Phone 6404 and get a bid on the job.

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LEGAL AND PATENTS

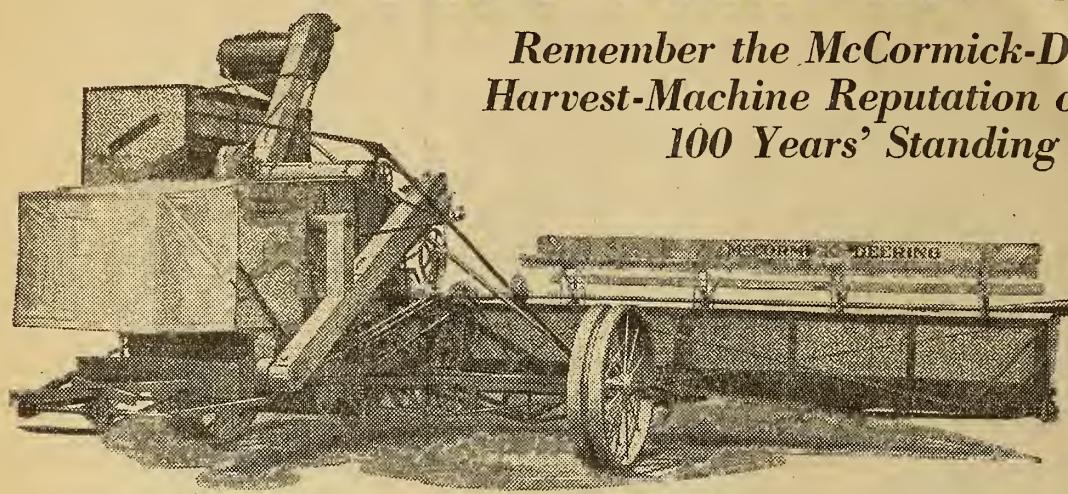
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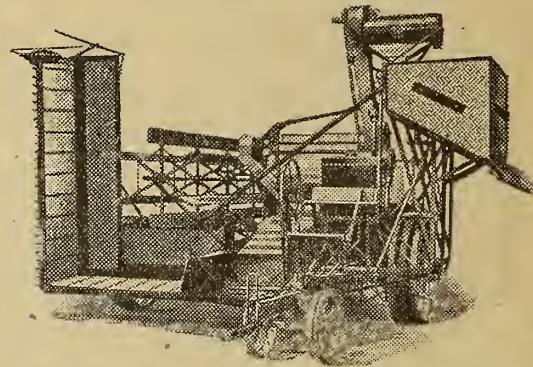
The McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher is the modern wife-saver

When a McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher joins the equipment on the farm the housewife bids goodbye to a lot of extra work in the kitchen. No more big threshing crews to cook for—no more extra mouths to feed—the powerful tractor and the efficient harvester-thresher make it possible for father and son to handle the year's biggest job without outside help.

All of these "combine" advantages relieve the housewife of the old-time hard work—and they help put good money into the family bank account. There is more left at the year-end with which to buy modern equipment for the home, and to buy the little luxuries that make life more worth living.

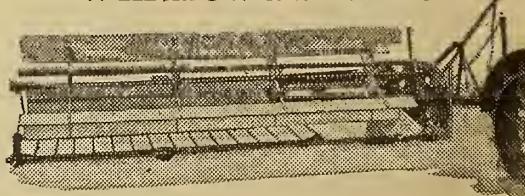
The 1929 harvest is not far off. It is high time now to look into this modern system; the local McCormick-Deering dealer will gladly give you helpful information on 10, 12, and 16-foot harvester-threshers suited to your needs. Also, windrow-harvesters and pick-up devices.

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The McCormick-Deering Windrow-Harvester is built especially for use where uneven ripening, green weeds, and other undesirable conditions make straight combine harvesting impractical. It cuts the grain and lays it in a light, fluffy windrow on top of the high stubble, where the grain quickly air-dries without loss or deterioration.

Experience proves that snow or rain have practically no ill effects on windrowed grain, the quality of the grain after it is picked up and threshed with a McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher ordinarily being superior to that of grain shocked and threshed in the old way.

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